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HISTORY

OF THE

FIFTH REGIMENT, M. V. M.



BY
FRANK T. ROBINSON,

EX-MEMBER OF CO. H, AND A, AND REGIMENTAL HISTORIAN.

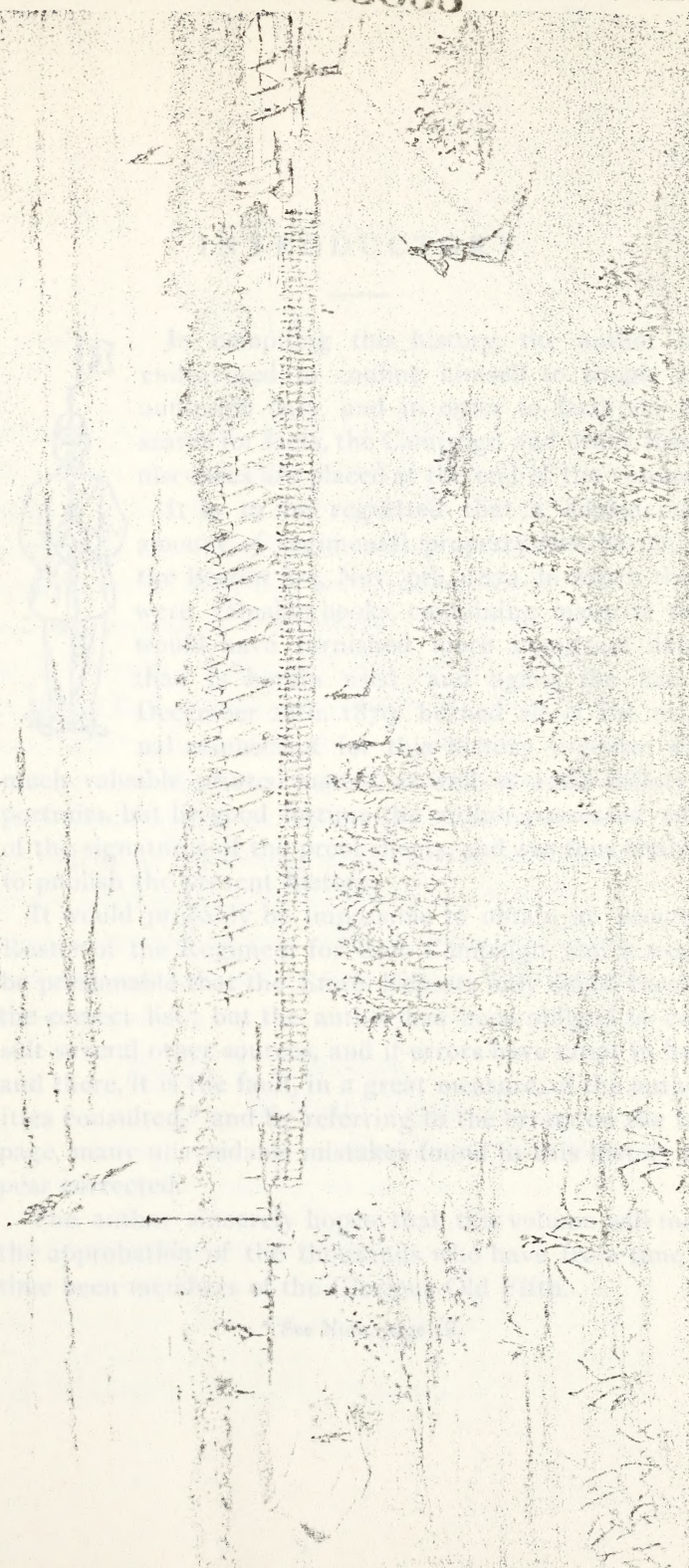
FIFTH M. V. M. HEADQUARTERS, NO. 82 MAIN STREET,
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FORT PEIRSON, NEW BERNE, N.C.
1863.



1982

ROYAL BEIRSON, NEW BERRY, N.C.

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INTRODUCTORY.



In compiling this history, the author has endeavored to confine himself to simple and authentic data, and in order to facilitate the search for facts, the Campaign and other Reminiscences are placed at the end of the volume.

It is to be regretted that a considerable amount of regimental property was burned in the Boston fire, Nov. 9th, 1872, in which there were valuable books, containing material that would have furnished more important detail than is herein used; and again, the fire of December 28th, 1879, burned all of the original manuscript for this history, together with much valuable printed matter, as well as 1200 heliotype portraits, but by good fortune the author possessed most of the signatures of the proof-sheets, and was thus enabled to publish the present history.

It would probably be impossible to obtain an accurate Roster of the Regiment for each Campaign, and it would be presumable that the State Reports only could furnish the correct list; but the author has been obliged to consult several other sources, and if errors have crept in here and there, it is the fault, in a great measure, of the authorities consulted,* and by referring to the errata on the last page, many unavoidable mistakes found in this history appear corrected.

The author sincerely hopes that this volume will meet the approbation of the thousands who have from time to time been members of the Glorious Old Fifth.

* See Note, page vii.

INTRODUCTION

In compiling this history, the author has endeavored to confine himself to simple and authentic data and in order to facilitate the search for facts, the chapters and other items of interest are placed at the end of the volume. It is to be regretted that a considerable amount of original property was burned in the Boston fire, Nov. 9th, 1872, in which there were valuable books containing material that would have furnished more important details than is here used, and a great deal of the original manuscript for this history, together with many valuable personal notes, as well as many letters, has been lost. But for the author's possession most of the originals of the papers, and was thus enabled to publish this history.

It would probably be impossible to obtain an accurate history of the progress of each language, and it would be impracticable to state reports only could furnish the object here, but the author has been obliged to content himself with a summary, and if errors have crept in here and there it is thought in a great measure of the author's clumsiness, and by referring to the facts on the last page many unavoidable mistakes found in this history, may be corrected.

The author strongly hopes that this volume will meet the approbation of the thousands who have from time to time been students of the Chinese and Japanese languages.

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NOTE.

It is earnestly desired by the author, that he may be immediately notified of every error found in this volume, of whatever kind it may be, in order that the Supplement, to be published in the early future, and so arranged that it can be incorporated with this book, may make the history absolutely correct in every detail. For illustration, if a letter is wrong in a name, as in the case of Joseph D. Bragdon, of Co. E, 9 months' men, where the middle initial appears as S,* instead of D, or as in the case of misspelling of the word Mankin's, page 70, reading Mamkin's; such errors would appear in the Supplement, as corrections, and thus make the history more valuable as a guide in the future, when it would be too late to rectify mistakes.

The Supplement will be sent *gratis* to every subscriber, and will contain any information that may be received, of value to the volume.

FRANK T. ROBINSON,

25 Mount Vernon St.,

East Somerville, Mass.

* Adjutant-General's report has this initial S.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOL- UNTEER MILITIA.



ITS EARLY HISTORY.

The old militia of this State were composed of Artillery, Light Infantry, Riflemen, and generally one regiment of Cavalry.

In looking over the records at the State House, I find that as far back as 1800, there was a regiment called the "Fifth Regiment of Light Infantry," and the companies composing it were from nearly the same location as those now attached to the Fifth.

The militia at the time of the war with Great Britain, when Madison was President, were in a fair condition, considering the times, and numbered about seven thousand men of what was then termed the "active militia." Through many years, to use the language of a past adjutant-general, the militia were in a "deranged and degraded condition," and in 1837, there were but few regularly organized regiments in the State, many of the companies being mutually disbanded on account of a laxity of interest. The celebrated Warren Phalanx, the first company in the Fifth from 1804 until the above date, broke up about this time, and for two or three years received its regimental orders as "Colonel — of — Light Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 3d Division."

In 1810, by an act of Legislature, it was provided that the active militia of the Commonwealth should consist of volunteer companies of able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, who were to be enrolled by the assessors of each city and town. This law had the effect of enlarging the State force, although its discipline was no better than formerly. It is pleasant to chronicle the fact, that through all these years the Fifth had been one of the most prosperous in the State, and though the regiment's number was changed in this year, 1849, it still retained the same companies, and was called the Fourth Regiment Light Infantry; and the new Fifth regiment was composed of companies from the vicinity of Lowell. The regiment at this time was commanded by Col. Samuel P. Smith, and was in the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, M. V. M.

In the year 1846, another reorganization of the State Militia occurred. At this time there was a union of enrolled and active militia, and it was ordered that those companies not having more than 48 members should be disbanded.

This law resulted in the disbandment of four companies of the Fourth, "on account of reduction and numbers, and inefficient condition." These companies were E. of Malden, B and C, of Charlestown, and H. of South Reading. The following towns from the South Middlesex district were at this time represented in the Fourth regiment: Concord, South Reading, Woburn, Medford, Framingham, Sudbury, Natick, Cambridge, Charlestown, and one company from Boston; the latter was disbanded, however, in 1847. In 1853, or thereabouts, the Sudbury company was added to the Second Battalion, and a Somerville company took its place.

Up to 1855, there were three brigades in the State, and



the regiments of Light Infantry composing them were in a more or less imperfect condition. There were periods, however, when the military ardor of the people waxed strong, and at the time of the reception of Kossuth, was in an almost perfect condition.

The Fourth at this time wore the regular army uniform, with the exception of the cap, which was plainer, and was ornamented with a blue and white five-inch pompon. The regiment participated in the reception of President Fillmore, September 17, 1851, and on all great occasions turned out as many men as any other organization. They numbered about this time 400, rank and file.

The "Bloody Fourth," so styled, was probably the richest in point of its members' means, and stood ahead of the other regiments for a long time, both in discipline and numbers. From the ranks of the regiment have sprung some of the great men of our present time, and "the fast young men" of the old militia eventually became the governors and statesmen of a later period. How many stories could be told of the old encampments. Especially to be remembered are those of Lowell for its intense heat, and Winter Island for the cold weather; and there was the grand muster at Concord, with the magnificent display as the militia passed in review before Governor Banks; and it is doubtless fresh in the minds of many of the old militia how strict (?) were the duties imposed on them while in camp. It has been proved, however, that for all the "royal times at muster" and the "play soldier" events that occurred to our old militia, that the long roll of the late war called many of them to their eternal rest, and by their deeds they have forever placed the standard of the militia and its necessity as a State force beyond the realm of politicians and demagogues.



The entire militia of the State usually encamped together for two days in the fall of the year, and the records state that during the muster at Lowell in 1851, it was the largest ever held in the State. At this encampment there was a regimental prize drill, and as the day was hot on which it occurred, Colonel J. Durrell Green, of the 4th Light Infantry, appeared on the field with the entire regiment in shirt sleeves and fatigue caps, and by his order and control of his men won the prize.

The regiment had as competitors the 1st, 6th and 7th Light Infantry regiments, which were composed of very good material, and were, at that time, doubtless as efficient, and often met each other on parades and inspections, as well as at encampments.

THE REPEAL OF THE MILITIA LAW — REORGANIZATION.

There was great excitement in 1854 and 1855, concerning the militia, which resulted in the reorganization of the Fourth and Fifth regiments. The Montgomery Guards were disbanded, and a complete revolution in the organization of a State protective force was being agitated, and resulted in Walter Channing and 505 others petitioning for a revision of the militia system of the Commonwealth, and also several other petitions and remonstrances relative thereto.

“The repeal of the Militia Laws” was a thing greatly to be desired by a powerful class, who thought that though the millennial day of peace and virtue had not arrived, still they could rejoice at the gradual progress of those principles of truth, justice and humanity, under whose more full and genial reign arbitration should take the place of the battle-field, brutal force relax its mighty



sway, and man assert the prerogative of his being — the triumph of moral over physical strength.

A number of hearings were given at the State House in February, 1855, and there was at one time serious doubts as to whether the militia would continue as such. Among the most bitter opponents to the militia were the Hon. Chas. W. Slack, of Boston, and Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield. At one of the hearings, the latter gentleman remarked that "the militia as at present organized was a source of great demoralization, and encampments are such, no one can deny this: it was not so bad at cattle-shows." He believed in an efficient organization of paid police, by the State, who should be armed in every town and city when needed, and the people to be taxed 2 per cent. He thought the militia were a body made for "the promotion of fast young men."

The remonstrance was heard, and Col. William T. Grammer, of Woburn — the only real military man on the House special committee to whom the various petitions were referred — General Jones, Colonel Wright, and others, by their manly efforts, gained their ends, and the long, voluminous report of the majority of the committee in favor of the repeal was substituted by the minority report of the committee, and it was voted that it "was deemed inexpedient to legislate," three to one. The following are the names of the important committee: Messrs. LINCOLN, of Deerfield, WEBSTER, of Chelsea, RICE, of Newton, TARBELL, of Boston, MUNROE, of Boston, FIELD, of Shelburne, and GRAMMER, of Woburn.

"Messrs. Monroe and Grammer reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject, believing that the present military organization is as good as may be, and does not require any change."

In 1855, Adjutant-General Stone's State report contains



the following interesting statements, and it will be seen that this was the year when the Fifth became a permanent regiment, and remained nearly the same as relates to its numbers and location up to 1876.

The reports read:

“For the purpose of having the organization of the Volunteer Militia more in accordance with the acts of Congress, which prescribes, that the system of discipline and field exercises, which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the army of the U. S., shall also be observed by the militia throughout the U. S., the following communication proposing certain changes in the organization of the Volunteer Militia was presented to the Governor and Council, Feb. 28, 1855.”

“The proposed changes were adopted by the Governor and Council, as appears by General Order, Nov. 4, 1855.”

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

“The present organization and arrangement of Volunteer Militia is inconsistent in its designation as “*Artillery*” and “*Light Infantry*,” inasmuch as the troops there designated are by the existing laws required to be armed and drilled as INFANTRY. . . . That the interest of the service requires the disbandment of some regiments in consequence of small numbers of companies in said regiments.”

Relating to the Fifth, we quote the following:

THIRD BRIGADE.

“Disband the First Regiment of Artillery and Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Light Infantry, and organize the

companies of Artillery and Light Infantry in the following cities, viz.: Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Woburn, Winchester, Concord and Waltham into a regiment to be known as the Fifth Regiment of INFANTRY."

Under this *regime* the Fifth appeared at the fall muster. The State Reports of this encampment says of the Fifth: "The Fifth appeared at the fall encampment, under command of Col. Chas. B. Rogers, and is a recent organization, composed of Infantry from Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Woburn, Winchester, Concord and Waltham. The regiment looked finely, and is an honor to this State."

Following are the companies of INFANTRY composing the new Fifth, with the date of organization and the first captain of each company:

Co. A, Concord.	Organized as Artillery 1853.	Capt. Thomas Heald.
Co. B, Somerville.	" Infantry 1853.	Capt. G. O. Brastow.
Co. C, Waltham.	" " "	"
Co. D, Charlestown.*	" Art., 1786-1841.	Capt. J. M. Robinson.
Co. E, Winchester.†	" Infantry 1851.	Capt. F. O. Prince.
Co. F, Cambridge.	" " 1842.	Capt. J. D. Green.
Co. G, Woburn.	" " 1835.	Capt. S. B. White.
Co. H, Charlestown.	" " 1850.	Capt. G. P. Sanger.

There was a company from Watertown belonging to this regiment later called Co. C, and was organized in 1786 as Artillery, and was first commanded by Captain Ebenezer Kent.

Commanders of the Fourth Regiment Light Infantry from 1841 up to the reorganization, 1855:

Colonel Charles Carter, Woburn, July 31, 1841, Sept., 1844.
 Colonel Royal Douglass, Cambridgeport, Oct., 1844, May, 1847.
 Colonel Samuel Blanchard, Medford, July 31, Sept., 1848.
 Colonel Moses P. Winn, Woburn, Sept., 1848, May, 1850.
 Colonel J. Durell Green, Cambridge, Jan., 1851, Feb., 1855.

* Co. D, transferred from Fourth as Co. H, of Fifth.

† Co. E, transferred to Medford.

Col. J. Durrell Green was elected Colonel of the Fifth at the time of reorganization, and his appointment bears date March 31, 1855, but as he "refused to qualify," Colonel Charles B. Rogers was commissioned July 7, 1855.

COL. CHARLES B. ROGERS.

1st Colonel Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Colonel Rogers was for many years a leading apothecary in Charlestown, and was early identified with the Charlestown City Guards. In this company he held various offices, including the captaincy. He also held other regimental offices, and was the first Colonel of the Fifth under the new organization of the State Militia, his commission bearing date July 7th, 1855. That he was a thorough disciplinarian, and brought the regiment into favorable notice, is on record in the Adjutant-General's reports. During his term of command the regiment became one of the most popular in the State, and his retirement from the service was deeply regretted by all.

WAR RECORD OF THE FIFTH—THE FIRST THREE MONTHS TROOPS.

The Fifth grew in numbers and discipline, and at the breaking out of the great civil war were in a condition to respond to the call of "Father Abraham" for "seventy-five thousand strong."

The early pages of the history of the rebellion of 1860 will show, amidst the darkest and most revolting instances of treason and national corruption, the most glowing examples of patriotism, and the sublimest heroism.

The people of Massachusetts were alive to the importance of the events of the day, and one common voice seemed to say :

Men !— if manhood still ye claim,
If the Northern pulse can thrill,
Roused by a roar or stung by silence,
Freely, strongly still !—
Let the sounds of traffic die ;
Shut the mill gate — leave the stall —
Fill the ay and hammer by —
Throng to Faneuil Hall.

—WHITTIER.

Among the few Massachusetts regiments who had the honor to be first in the movement to arms, the Fifth is conspicuous.

The national call was for three months men, but as the record shows, when the three months expired (July 19, 1861), the regiment found itself on the soil of Virginia, before the enemy, and at a time when its services, enhanced tenfold by its discipline and acquaintance with the "situation," were valuable to the country. In this critical hour there was no voice for returning home.

At a meeting held on the 15th of April, 1861, it was voted to tender the services of the regiment to the Commander-in-Chief, and on the 17th, the regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness for duty. On the 19th, orders were issued to report for duty, and the following companies were attached to the Fifth Regiment: Company H, of the First, and Companies B, E, G, and H, of the Seventh. The companies were received at Faneuil Hall by an enthusiastic people. Only partially equipped, the regiment left on Sunday, the 21st, at 4 o'clock, A. M. for Washington. The Boston Daily Advertiser said at that time: "This regiment will shed glory on the old Commonwealth, whose honor she is so ready to sustain. Fol-

lowing the example of their unassuming commander. Col. Lawrence, the companies are arrayed in serviceable uniforms, fatigue caps, and, freed from all paraphernalia, which are but the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war. As the cars passed rapidly through the center of the old Bay State on this, the Sabbath day, its progress was viewed with favor by all, and no titling-man attempted to arrest them."

The journey of the Fifth was one continuous ovation, ringing of bells, roaring of cannon, music and cheering. Eyes streamed fervent tears, and the "God bless you" was frequently heard, and told the intensity of feeling on the part of the people. At Meriden, Connecticut, also New Haven and Bridgeport, the regiment were treated in glorious shape.

On their arrival at Washington, the regiment was quartered in the Treasury Building. The following is a part of a diary of events from that period:

Apr. 23d. The baggage arrived. The President visited the regiment.

May 1st. Mustered in to United States army, and reviewed by the President.

24th. Squad and company drill, as well as regimental drills, have brought us to a high state of discipline.

25th. Regiment ordered out to Alexandria, it being expected that an attack would be made in that direction. The enthusiasm of the men was intense. All the men were soon on the way to meet the rebels. General Mansfield highly complimented the regiment, declaring that he had "never witnessed a similar order more speedily and promptly executed." They crossed the Long Bridge at midnight.

26th. The regiment are encamped, and have called their camp "Camp Andrew," in honor of His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts.

29th. Orders received to be ready to march at a moment's warning.

June 14. Reviewed by President Lincoln and Cabinet. We are called the "Steady Fifth," on account of gentlemanly conduct and soldierly bearing.

17th of June. This was a memorable day, and those who were awake in the morning at 2 o'clock, by the sound of the long roll, will never forget it. The men were sleeping soundly at the time, and in ten minutes from the time the drums began to beat, the regimental line was formed. Co. H gave a grand dinner this day.

FOR BUNKER HILL.

[Dedicated to the Bunker Hill Company (Company H) Charlestown City Guard, at Washington, D. C., by Geo. M. Dowe, June 17, 1861.]

1.

'Tho' many miles away
From homes and friends to-day,
We're cheerful still;
For brothers side by side
We stand with manly pride
Beneath the shadow wide
Of Bunker Hill.

2.

The memory of that spot
Ne'er by one man forgot
Protects us here:
We feel an influence, lent
From its proud monument —
By freedom's angel sent
Our souls to cheer.

3.

If o'er the darkening sky
The piercing battle-cry
Shall sound its call,



God of our native land
Be with this little band;
Columbia's guardian stand
By one and all.

4.

By all that blesses life —
While ranked in freedom's strife
With right good will,
For victory we'll try —
With hope and daring high —
Our cheers shall rend the sky
For Bunker Hill.

Five hundred copies of this poem were printed and distributed through the various camps, and the song was sung with great spirit on all occasions.

July 13th. The regiment ordered to pack personal baggage, and store it at Alexandria, in anticipation of a march.

16th. The knapsacks were packed and left in camp. With three days' rations, and in light marching order, we crossed Shuter Hill, and with the other regiments of the brigade, took up the line of march for Centerville. The Fifth, in Col. Franklin's brigade, having been honored with the right of division, was at the head of the column, under Col. Heintzelman. At 7 o'clock the regiment halted, and prepared to bivouac during the night. At 8½ o'clock an alarm was given, and several prisoners were brought in.

17th. The march was resumed at 7 P. M., with Companies A and K as skirmishers. The troops proceeded cautiously, the pioneers cutting away large trees obstructing the road. At noon, Co. C was sent in advance as skirmishers, to relieve Co. K. Rebels were frequently seen, but out of range. The secession pickets soon spread the alarm, and the whole country was soon aroused. At

one point the advance guard were fired upon by the enemy, but fled, leaving their guns, etc., as mementoes for our men. At 3 P. M., the troops reached Sangster's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The enemy had flown, and our troops were disappointed. The regiment bivouacked in a new mown field, on the edge of a pine wood, enjoying their sleep very much.

18th. Co. D have an encounter on a reconnoiter, and kill one of the enemy's pickets.

20th. At half-past two o'clock, P. M., orders were received to prepare for an advance, and three days' rations were distributed. The order to march at six was changed to midnight.

21st. At quarter-past one, A. M., the command came to "fall in lively." The regiment was soon on the march to Bull Run. The Fifth, after a double quick of several miles, halted at 11 o'clock. The general engagement had already begun, and in a few moments the order was given to cross the ford. Soon the order came, "Fifth Mass. forward double-quick, march!" Taking position on the brow of a hill, they fired at the retreating enemy, but were compelled to leave their place, a rebel battery getting range on them.

A writer says, who saw the Fifth on the field: "I saw the Mass. Fifth in their dark uniform and their steady advance under the enemy's fire of shot and shell; I noticed them some distance off; they came into the field by a flank movement, and then into column, with as much coolness as if they had been on an ordinary muster-field. They had to pass over an open field exposed to the full force of the rebel batteries, but they did not waver in the least. On the brow of the hill I first saw their Colonel [Lawrence] at their head. He is a tall and slim man, with dark

hair. He is quite young, not more than twenty-five. They took their places, and fought bravely."

The regiment went through the severest part of the fight, and returned to Washington. After marching a full day's journey before reaching the battle-field, had fought on the field about five hours, had retreated over the route marched in the A. M., and were now ordered to march back to Washington, a distance of about twenty-five miles; a truly hard day's work.

30th July. Arrived in Boston, where the excitement was intense. Streets and buildings were covered with people. Their march to the Common was one continued ovation.

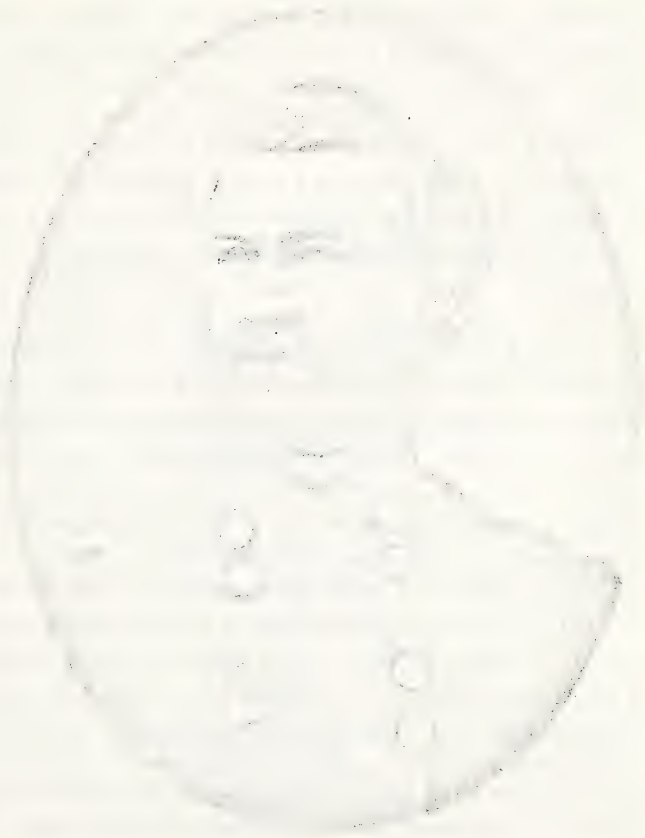
Among the few regiments who for three months left their common callings, and girded on the armor for their country's defence, none can boast a fairer record than the Mass. Fifth.

Col. Lawrence and many other members of the Fifth, were severely wounded during the eventful battle of Bull Run.

GENERAL SAMUEL CROCKER LAWRENCE.

2d Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Samuel Crocker Lawrence was born in Medford, Massachusetts, Nov. 22, 1822. He received his early education in the public schools of this staid and respectable old town, with the exception that he spent a short period at Groton Academy. Intended by his father to succeed to a share of his business, young Lawrence at the age of 16, took his place in the paternal counting-room. But he had early manifested an inclination for study, and his father



Yours, sincerely,

Samuel B. Lawrence

wisely yielded to his wishes, and after a short term of private study, he entered Harvard University.

While in college he gained the respect and esteem of his classmates and instructors by his studious and gentlemanly demeanor. He was graduated with honor in 1855.

On leaving college, he determined to devote himself to business pursuits, and after a short interval, he became a member of a banking firm in Chicago. Here he remained for two years, and by the manliness and straight-forwardness of his character, rapidly secured the regard and confidence of the community in which he lived. He passed unscathed through the terrible monetary crisis of 1857; but foreseeing the difficulty of doing a safe business in the then depreciated and fluctuating Western currency, he yielded to the attractions of better prospects at home, and returning to Massachusetts, became a member of the well-known house of Daniel Lawrence & Sons. Since then he has given attention to the general management of the business of the firm in Boston, besides devoting his energies to the development of many enterprises, some of a private, and others of a public nature, in which his efforts have been attended with unusual success. Commencing with this brief outline of General Lawrence's business life—always an essential part of a biographical sketch, but in this instance, perhaps, of less interest, from the fact of its uniform prosperity—we turn to a portion of his career which entitles him to honorable mention among the brave and patriotic young men who gave their swords to the defence of their country in the late rebellion. Young Lawrence had manifested an early predilection for military exercises. While a scholar at Groton Academy, he had been chosen commander of the boys' corps attached to that institution, and had gained unusual

credit for his proficiency in drill, and his ready apprehension of the duties of a commanding officer. Later, while he was pursuing his studies at Cambridge, a military company was organized in Medford, named in honor of his father, "The Lawrence Light Guard." Of this company he immediately became a member, and by rapid promotion captain, in 1856.

Still rising in the grades of the State service, he was commissioned Major of the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in 1859, and Colonel of the same regiment in 1860.

The "Lawrence Light Guard" have a war record unmatched in the history of any volunteer organization in the country.

On the 15th of April, 1861, immediately after the receipt of the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, Colonel Lawrence, fired with patriotic ardor, tendered his regiment to Governor Andrew, and was soon ordered to report for duty. He started for Washington on the 21st of the same month, and using all possible despatch, arrived in that city with his command. Here his zeal and efficiency were at once recognized, and in the performance of the responsible duties which were devolved upon him in and about Washington, he enjoyed the confidence of the national authorities, and of his superior officers. He brought his regiment to a state of drill and discipline which was the subject of high encomium, and with his command rendered important service in strengthening the defence and guarding the approaches of the capital. Although the period of their term of service had expired, he was present with his regiment at the battle of Bull Run, and gallantly maintained an advanced position, in front of the enemies' batteries, to the close of the battle. It was then

that Colonel Lawrence was wounded and carried off the field.

His regiment, with its color-bearer killed, and other severe losses, retreated to Centerville, and thence to Washington, and after a short interval, was ordered home. Colonel Lawrence, although suffering much from his wound, returned with his command; and on their arrival home, the Fifth, with its commander, received an enthusiastic ovation from the people of Boston and the neighboring towns. The impaired condition of Colonel Lawrence's health forbade his seeking employment in the field. This was to him a source of keen, and we may well say, just regret, for there can be little question that his military experience, uniformly correct bearing, sound judgment and executive ability, would have made him an eminently useful and trustworthy officer in the subsequent operations of the war. The next year, however, on the receipt of the intelligence of the terrible disasters which occurred to our arms in the Shenandoah Valley, he again reported at Boston, with his command, ready for active duty; but the threatened attack on Washington having been abandoned, the troops were dismissed.

He was promoted Brigadier General in the State service in 1862, retiring from the position in 1864. A few years later he received a flattering proof of the personal regard in which he was held by his brother officers of the militia of the State in his election to the office of Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

—From J. F. Trow's *Boston, Past and Present*.



ROSTER OF THE FIRST THREE MONTHS TROOPS, FIFTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Colonel,	SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,	Medford.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	J. DURRELL GREEN, ¹	Cambridge.
"	GEORGE H. PIERSON, ²	Salem.
Major,	HAMLEN W. KEYES, ³	Boston.
"	JOHN T. BOYD, ⁴	Charlestown.
Quartermaster,	JOSEPH E. BILLINGS,	Boston.
Paymaster,	G. FOSTER HODGES,	Roxbury.
Surgeon,	SAMUEL H. HURD,	Charlestown.
Surgeon's Mate,	HENRY W. MITCHELL, ⁷	East Bridgewater.
"	WILLIAM W. KLENE, jr., ⁸	Charlestown.
Chaplain,	BENJAMIN F. DeCOSTA,	Charlestown.
Sergeant Major,	HENRY A. QUINCY,	Charlestown.
Quarter-Master,	SEERGEANT SAMUEL C. HUNT,	Charlestown.
Drum Major,	CHARLES FOSTER,	Charlestown.
Hospital Steward,	NATHAN D. PARKER,	Charlestown.
Adjutant-Serget.,	THOMAS O. BARRI, ⁹	Cambridgeport.
"	JOHN G. CHAMBERS, ⁶	Medford.
Fife Major,	FREEMAN FIELD,	
Total, Field and Staff,		47

COMMANDERS OF COMPANIES.

		MEN.
A, Salem,	EDW. H. STATEN, ⁹	92
B, South Reading,	JOHN W. LOCKE,	78
C, Charlestown,	WILLIAM R. SWAN,	85
D, Haverhill,	C. P. MESSER,	80
E, Medford,	JOHN HUTCHINS,	84
F, Boston,	D. K. WARDWELL,	77
G, Concord,	GEORGE L. PRESCOTT,	82
H, Salem,	HENRY DANFORTH,	74
I, Somerville,	GEORGE O. BRASTOW,	80
K, Charlestown,	JOHN B. NORTON, ¹⁰	74
		823

¹ Appointed in United States Army, June 25, 1861.

² Served as Capt. Co. A, to July 5, 1861.

³ Appointed Capt. United States Army, June 26, 1861.

⁴ Served as Capt. Co. K, to July 3, 1861.

⁵ Appointed Capt. United States Army, July 8, 1861.

⁶ Served as 1st Lieutenant to F, July 8, 1861.

⁷ Transferred to New York Zouaves, July 1, 1861.

⁸ Appointed at Washington, D. C.

⁹ Appointed at Washington, D. C.

¹⁰ Promoted from Lieutenant, July 7, 1861.



COMPANY A.

Captain,	George H. Peirson.	Priv'ts, Hill, James
"	Edward H. Staten.	Howard, John H.
1st Lieut.,	Edward H. Staten.	Hurd, William H.
"	Lewis E. Wentworth.	Kelley, John H.
2d Lieut.,	Lewis E. Wentworth.	Leavitt, Israel P.
"	Charles D. Stiles.	Leonard, James
1st Sergt.,	Charles D. Stiles.	Libby, Henry
	John H. Estes.	Larkin, William
	Benjamin K. Brown.	Mansfield, John R.
	David N. Jeffrey.	Maxfield, James, jr.
	Albert S. C. Lowd.	Meleher, Levi J.
Corporals,	John W. Hart.	Moore, Dennison P.
	James H. Steeper.	Morse, George W.
	Joseph M. Parsons.	Moser, John H.
	John F. Clarke.	Moses, James
Priv'ts,	Adams, Charles P.	Moulton, Henry W.
	Allen, Charles W.	Munroe, Stephen N.
	Bailey, Edwin	Munsey, Joseph C.
	Briggs, Henry T.*	Nimblet, Benjamin F.
	Burrows, William	North, James D.
	Burton, Jacob	Osborn, John H.
	Buxton, George B.	Osborn, Laben S.
	Buxton, George F.	Palmer, William H.
	Buxton, Samuel H.	Patten, James M.
	Cate, Samuel A.*	Peabody, William M.
	Chipman, Charles G.	Perry, Henry W.
	Clemens, William H.	Phippen, Charles H.
	Crane, Albert J.	Poor, James, jr.
	Crosby, Lyman D.	Pousland, John H.
	Crowell, George M.	Pratt, Calvin L.
	Daniels, John B.	Pratt, Lewis R.
	Davenport, David	Ricker, Charles W.
	Davidson, Henry	Rix, Asa W. S.
	Davis, Charles W.	Semons, Francis A.
	Dodge, Charles W.	Sloper, Henry
	Dominick, Joseph	Sloper, William A.
	Doust, Joshua W.	Smith, Henry J.
	Drawn, William P.	Smith, Robert
	Ford, John E.	Stiles, William W.
	Fuller, George H.	Symonds, Nathaniel A.
	Gardner, Abel	Taft, Rufus W.
	Gardner, Charles W.	Warren, Edward J.
	Gardner, William H.	Webber, Mendall S.
	Giles, Charles H.	Weeks, William H.
	Gilman, John T.	West, George
	Glidden, Joseph H.	Wheeler, Samuel B.
	Gwinn, Charles H.	Williams, Charles A.
	Hildreth, Elbridge H.	Wilson, James.



COMPANY B.

Captain,	John W. Locke.	Priv'ts,	Hoyt, Henry D.
1st Lieut.,	Charles H. Shepard.		Kidder, George H.
2d " "	James D. Draper.		Lord, Byron
1st Sergt.,	George W. Townsend.		Lord, George H.
	Jason H. Knight.		McGee, Edward
	Benjamin F. Barnard.		McKay, Gordon
	George W. Aborn.*		McKay, Thomas M.
Corporals,	William E. Ransom.		McKenzie, John
	James H. Sweetser.		Morrell, James M.
	George H. Green.		Moses, George
	James A. Burditt.		Nichols, George W.
Musicians,	Alvin Drake, jr.		Parker, N. D.
	William V. Vaux,		Parker, William D.
Priv'ts,	Abbott, Ormel G.		Parsons, Benjamin W.
	Adams, Oliver S.		Peterson, Leonard
	Anderson, Charles E.		Pratt, Edwin
	Anderson, James H.		Rahr, Christian E.
	Batchelder, George W.		Rayner, John
	Baker, Samuel S.		Rayner, Ozias
	Beckwith, Robert S.		Robinson, Charles H.
	Bixby, Hiram		Roundy, John D.
	Burditt, George A.		Sherman, William H.
	Coney, John S.		Smith, Thomas
	Cook, Jonathan, jr.		Stevens, John R.
	Dix, Joseph O.		Sweetser, Olive S.
	Eaton, Alvin A.		Sweetser, Thomas
	Eustis, Henry W.		Thompson, Charles
	Eustis, Joseph S.		Thompson, John F.
	Fairbanks, James M.		Tibbitts, Charles H.
	Fletcher, Charles N.		Tibbitts, Frank L.*
	Foster, Davis		Twiss, Adoniram J.
	Griggs, James H.*		Tyler, William N.
	Harrington, Charles T.		Walker, William H.
	Hart, John F.		Wardwell, Henry F.
	Hartwell, Albert A.		Warren, Horace M.
	Hayden, Frank W.		Weston, Robert H.
	Hayden, William H.		Wiley, Joseph E.
	Hayward, Alexander M.		Wiley, William
	Hosmer, Oliver H.		Wilkins, Edward L.
			Wyman, William.

COMPANY C.

Captain, William R. Swan.	Priv'ts, Gifford, Albert D.
1st Lieut., Phineas H. Tibbetts.	Gossom, Elijah D.
2d " John W. Rose.	Grant, Melville C.
3d " Hannibal D. Norton.	Hation, James
4th " George H. Marden, jr.	Hayes, William
1st Sergt., Thomas F. Howard.	Herman, Conrad, jr.
Charles W. Strout,	Hobert, George W.
James H. Rose.	Jones, Melville D.
Charles P. Whittle.	Kilborn, Albert
Corporals, Samuel D. Holbrook, jr.	Kilham, George W.
Henry W. Copps.	Lake, Alpheus A.
Joseph Bell.	Lane, Frank W.
Valentice Wallberg.	Leslie, Albert S.
Musician, George Oakley.	Lincoln, Joshua W.
Priv'ts, Ash, William G.	Lord, Charles L.
Blood, Hiram	McLoud, John D.
Branch, Hiram	McIntire, John C.
Chamberlain, John H.	Miller, Eugene J.
Chase, Charles L.	Morrison, Daniel P.
Chell, George	Nichols, Charles H.
Cheslyn, Richard W.	Norton, George
Clerk, John W.	Oakman, Winslow
Clark, Stephen M.	Peeler, Albert
Cobleigh, Charles C.	Penney, Charles H.
Colburn, Charles F.	Perham, Albion B.
Comror, Thomas	Pfaff, Francis W.
Craig, Thomas F.	Pratt, John M.
Cross, George W.	Quinn, Maurice F.
Davis, Charles L.	Reed, Freeman H.
Davis, George W.	Richardson, Alba
Davis, George W. G.	Robertson, John
Dean, John	Rowe, Charles A.
Dickey, Neal S.	Selvey, William
Doyle, William J.	Smith, Lewis
Dwight, Joseph F.	Stone, Horace P., jr.
Fales, Lowell E.	Sullivan, Humphrey, jr.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas B. M.	Wade, James P.
Foster, Edward*	White, William H.
Fox, Edward	Willan, Thomas
French, William C.	Worthen, R. Harvey
Gabriel, William E.	Worton, Bernard
Gannon, Charles E.	Yendley, Joseph B.
Zoller, George H.	

COMPANY D.

Captain,	Carlos P. Messer.	Priv'ts,	Gould, Albert H.
1st Lieut.,	George J. Dean.		Gould, Royal D.
2d "	Daniel F. Smith.		Greenleaf, Matthew M.
3d "	Charles H. P. Palmer.		Gusbee, Franklin A.
4th "	Thomas P. Salter.		Hatch, Joshua, jr.
1st Sergt.,	John J. Thompson.		Hersum, Greenleaf
	George W. Edwards.		Holmes, Varnum E.
	James M. Palmer.		Jackson, Hiram H.
	John F. Mills.		Judge, Charles W.
Corporals,	William Salter.		Kaler, Cornelius
	George W. Wallace.		Keif, Thomas
	VanBuren Hoyt.		Kiernan, Frank T.
	Daniel J. Haynes.		Knowles, Charles E.
Musicians,	John E. Mills.		Livingston, Murray V.
	Leonard Sawyer, jr.		Meserve, Ebenezer
	Orlando S. Wight.		Mills, Charles E.
Priv'ts,	Bickford, Eben B.		Mills, William W.
	Bowen, Charles		Murch, Charles
	Bromley, Lyman P.		Noyes, Ariel S.
	Bromley, Orin B.		Osgood, Joseph H.
	Burnham, Charles		Parmelee, Henry H.
	Buswell, George P.		Pecker, John B.
	Caswell, Joseph A.		Philbrook, David T.
	Chandler, Samuel A.		Phillips, Leonard W.
	Colby, John, jr.		Ray, Albert F.
	Coles, Thomas, J.		Richards, J. Fitz
	Collins, Enos		Rogers, Tristum G.
	Collins, Hiram S.†		Shaw, James A.*
	Cook, William P.		Shute, Alonzo M.
	Davis, Stephen		Smith, Henry J.
	Dorson, Frank		Smith, Nahum F.
	Dodge, George S.		Stanley, Harrison
	Dodge, Orrison J.		Steele, William H.
	Edwards, Nathaniel M.		Stimpson, John F.
	Ellison, Horace		Stowe, Andrew F.
	Emerson, Edward H.		Taylor, Henry,
	Fogg, George F.		Tuttle, Hiram O.
	Foster, George B.		Watkins, Charles L.
	Fowler, Samuel W.		Webber, Wellington B.
	Frost, James		Wyman, George P.

COMPANY E.

Captain, John Hutchins.	Priv'ts, Fowler, Stephen D.
1st Lieut., John G. Chambers.	Ginn, James F.
2d " Perry Colman.	Hadley, Charles R.
3d " William H. Pattee.	Haskell, Alfred
1st Sergt., Isaac F. R. Hosea.	Hawkins, H. M.
Samuel M. Stevens.	Holman, H. A.
James A. Bailey.	Hoyt, J. H.*
William H. Lawrence.†	Ireland, H. A., jr.
Corporals, Sanford Booker.	Jacobs, H. B.
William J. Croker.	Keen, L. H.
Benjamin Moore.	Kahn, Charles H.
Luther F. Brooks.	Lawrence, L. P.
Musician, Richard Pitts.	Lewis, A. B.
Priv'ts, Alden, William F.	Loring, Freeman
Aldrich, William H. H.	Lord, Lewis O.
Austin, Ebenezer V.	Manning, J.
Barri, Martin V. B.	Mills, P. C.
Benham, Daniel	Morrison, I. T.
Bisbee, Horatio, jr.	Palmer, E. J.
Bishop, John	Peak, George E.
Booker, George D.	Pearsons, Jonas M.
Bradden, Angus	Pierce, Elisha N.
Bragdon, Stephen M.	Prouty, William L.
Burbank, William H.	Ramsdell, Emery W.
Carr, John P.	Reed, Henry F.
Carr, Royal S.	Richards, Manville F.
Cheney, Daniel S.	Richardson, Caleb T.
Clapp, Meletiah O.	Robertson, Edwin H.
Currier, Sydney	Russell, Charles
Curtis, Frank J.	Russell, Hubbard, jr.
Cushing, Henry H. D.	Sawyer, George
Cushing, Pyam, jr.	Sherman, Gilbert B.
Dane, William H.	Smith, Jones L.
Davis, Joseph	Smith, Joseph
Davis, William L.	Taylor, James H.
Dede, Herman	Teel, George E.
Dow, Albert F.	Thorpe, Alfred M.
Duckerell, William J.	Tufts, Augustus
Eames, John H.	Tupper, George F.
Emerson, William B. F.	Turner, James H. R.
Fletcher, Joel M.	Turner, Samuel H.
Fletcher, Stephen W.	Usher, James F.



COMPANY F.

Captain, David K. Wardwell.	Priv'ts, Hatch, Edward K.
1st Lieut., Jacob H. Sleeper.	Healey, Patrick G.
2d " George G. Stoddard.	Hill, Joseph C.
3d " Horace P. Williams.	Hoyt, David W.
4th " Horatio N. Holbrook.	Lamos, Charles T.
1st Sergt., Frederick K. Field.	Leighton, Nehemiah
G. W. R. Hill.	Low, Isaac M.†
Calvin S. Mixer.	May, William O.
Dominicus T. Wardwell.	McDevitt, William
Charles W. Cassebourne.	McSweeney, Bernard *
Corporals, Samuel Richards.	Mooney, James
Solomon Low.	Maurice, George O.
Samuel W. Tuck.	Morse, George E.
Stephen Brendal.	Nichols, Robert F.
Musicians, William S. Bean.	O'Hara, Stephen *
James H. Newell.	Richardson, William H.†
Priv'ts, Beal, James A.	Reed, James H.
Brady, John G.	Riley, Hugh F.
Coleman, Lewis E. G.	Roby, George W.
Connolly, Hugh	Rogers, James
Cook, John	Ryan, William P.
Courtney, Daniel G.	Schneider, Jacob
Crowley, Daniel	Smith, Sanford A.
Danforth, Joseph C.	Snow, Henry
Dodge, Charles S.	Spinney, Robert M.
Dodge, John S.	Stetson, Joseph
Emerson, Albert O.	Steward, Charles W.
Ferguson, David	Sullivan, B.
Fitzpatrick, Daniel	Taylor, Owen
Foley, Patrick W.	Wallace, Henry D.
Ford, Henry W.	Warren, Joseph G.
Forest, Moses	Warren, Thomas A.
Gattley, Patrick	Wardwell, Cyrus F. *
Gile, Phinando	White, W. B.
Goreham, Charles E.	Wiggin, Isaac H.
Hettler, Thomas †	Wilson, William H.
Hanham, William C.	Williams, Edward G.†
Harvey, James A.	Yeager, Charles H.

COMPANY G.

Captain, George L. Prescott.	Priv'ts, Johnson, Charles A.
1st Lieut., Joseph Derby, jr.	Johnson, Henry
2d " Rumphrey H. Buttrick.	Leathe, Josiah, jr.
3d " Charles Bowers.	Livingston, B. F.
1st Sergt., George F. Hall.	Loring, Benjamin, jr.
George W. Lauriat.	Lyons, John E.
William S. Rice.*	Maxfield, John M.
Cyrus Hosmer.*	Melvin, Asa
Corporals, Stephen H. Reynolds.	Messer, George E.
Francis M. Gregory.	Mulliken, Charles F.
George Buttrick.	Nealy, Charles
Samuel S. Wood.	Osborn, Ira, jr.
Priv'ts, Bates, William C.*	Pemberton, Robert
Ball, George H.	Phelps, Edward F.
Ball, W. B.	Puffer, Charles
Bower, William	Puffer, John S.
Brown, Azro D.	Reynolds, Edward W.
Brown, John, 2d.	Rogers, John S.
Brown, William A.	Robbins, E., jr.
Brackett, Edward J.	Robbins, Joseph N.
Buttrick, Francis	Sampson, Lewis T.
Carter, James W.	Sherman, George E.
Clapp, William M.	Smith, John W.
Clark, Richard R.	Souther, George E.
Cornick, Peter, jr.	Stephenson, Thomas G.
Dalton, Jeremiah, jr.	Taylor, W. F.
Dean, Joseph G.	Tidd, John E.
Dearing, Eugene W.	Ware, George
Doyle, Thomas	Warland, Thomas F.
Farmer, Henry	Watts, Horatio C.
Farrar, Levi B.	Webb, Edward F.
Fitzpatrick, Francis F.	Wellington, Lowell, jr.
Garty, James	Wheeler, Caleb H.
Goodwin, James W.	Wheelen, Joseph
Gray, William H.	Whitney, George T.
Hatch, David G.	Whittier, William P.
Heald, Timothy F.	Wheeler, Edward S.*
Hooper, Thomas M.	Wheeler, Henry L.*
Hovey, Mason M.	Winn, Joseph E.
Jeffords, Jona F.	Wright, Eugene
Johnson, Albert N.	Wyman, Joseph S.

COMPANY H.

Captain,	Henry F. Danforth.	Priv'ts,	Kehew, Francis A.
1st Lieut.,	Kirk Stark.		Kehew, George
2d "	William F. Sumner.		Kelley, Edward
3d "	George H. Wiley.		Kelley, James W.
4th "	John E. Stone.		Kelley, Thomas B.
1st Sergt.,	George S. Peach.		Lee, John W.
	B. F. Pickering.		Leach, Harris
	John Pollock.		Linehan, Dennis
	Joseph B. Nay.		Lowe, James W.
Corporals,	John A. Sumner.		Marshall, Charles G.
	William Tobey.		McDuffee, Hugh
	Elbridge H. Guilford.		McFarland, Charles,
	Peter A. Ramsdale.		Merrill, Henry O.
Musician,	Joseph Anthony.		Milliett, B. Hardy
Priv'ts,	Berze, William R.		Murphy, Thomas G.
	Bickford, William F.		Parker, Oliver
	Brown, George A.		Parsons, Cyrus
	Bulzer, James		Peach, William, jr.
	Chase, Charles W.		Pierce, David H.
	Clark, Edward A.		Perkins, Joseph N.
	Clark, Sylvester		Quinn, John
	Dow, George W.*		Richardson, Henry H.
	Eaton, Alpheus		Richardson, William H.
	Edwards, John L.		Riggs, Edgar M.
	Estes, John G.		Shanley, William*
	Farrell, William		Teague, William H.
	Ferguson, Samuel		Thompson, John N.
	Gilford, David A.		Thompson, George A.†
	Gilford, William F.		Trask, Henry
	Grover, James, jr.		Very, Herbert W.
	Hackett, Harrison		Webster, George
	Hart, George O.		White, Henry F.
	Hibbard, Curtiss A.		White, Thomas
	Hines, John M.		Wiley, Samuel
	Hoyt, John A.		Williams, Samuel W.
	Jones, Samuel		Williams, William D.
			Wilson, Jacob H.



COMPANY -I.

Captain,	George O. Brastow.	Priv'ts, Hale, Joseph, jr.
1st Lieut.,	William E. Robinson.	Hammond, Henry
2d " "	Fred. R. Kingsley.	Harris, George F.
1st Sergt.,	Walter C. Bailey.	Hodgdon, John K.
	John Harrington.	Kodgkins, George A. S.
	William R. Corlew.	Hodsdon, Alfred
	John C. Watson.	Hopkins, James R.
Corporals,	Henry H. Robinson.	Howe, Piny R.
	James E. Paul.	Hyde, Richard J.
	Isaac Barker, jr.	Jenkins, Horatio, jr.
	William T. Eustis, 3d.	Johnson, Joseph
Musicians,	Sidney S. Whiting.	Judson, Oliver W.
Priv'ts,	Adams, Albion	Kilburn, Charles
	Adams, John	Kinsley, Willard C.
	Andrews, George H.	Moore, William F. ‡
	Andrews, John B.	Mooney, Charles A.
	Andrews, Joseph H.	Nason, George W., jr.
	Atwood, Hawes	Nelson, N. Fletcher
	Bennett, Edwin C.	Paine, Joseph W.
	Binney, Henry M.	Parker, Joseph A., jr.
	Bird, Warren A.	Parker, Joseph H.
	Bonner, Charles D.	Parker, Warren F.
	Brckett, Edward	Parsons, Oscar
	Brown, William B.	Power, Charles H.
	Buckingham, Lynde W.	Quimby, Charles C.
	Carr, William M.	Rogers, Oliver W.
	Caswell, Albert	Schillinger, Benjamin F.
	Crosby, Elkanah	Shaw, William E.
	Davis, John E.	Shattuck, Lucius H.
	Eaton, William B.	Simonds, Nathan A.
	Emery, Edward C. T.	Sweeney, Charles H.
	Eustis, Humphrey T.	Van de Sande, John
	Garland, Benjamin F.	Walker, Edward M.
	Gilson, William T.	Wallace, Kinsley
	Giles, John F.	Watson, William W.
	Giles, Joseph J.	Wescott, Eugene
	Glynn, Thomas	Whitcomb, George F.
	Grandy, Henry E.	Wyman, Luther F.
	Hannaford, Edward F. ‡	Wyer, Edwin P.
		Young, Joseph.

COMPANY K.

Captain,	John T. Boyd.	Priv'ts,	Davis, Edward K.
"	John B. Norton.		Davis, Benjamin
1st Lieut.,	John B. Norton.		Davis, Marcus M.
"	Caleb Drew.		Davis, Obed R.
2d "	Caleb Drew.		Dearborn, Daniel
"	Walter Everett.		Devereaux, George N.
3d "	Walter Everett.		Dow, James A.
1st Sergt.,	Albert Prescott.		Drew, Bartlett S.
	D. Webster Davis.		Fish, Sumner §
	Samuel A. Wright.		Ferrier, William A.
	George A. Bird.		Floyd, David O.
Corporals,	W. W. Davis.		Frothingham, Frank E.
	Enoch J. Clark.		Frothingham, John B.
	Joseph Boyd.		Harding, Wilbur F.
	George F. Brackett.		Higgins, Henry W.
Musician,	J. Newton Breed.		Hilton, Amos S.
Priv'ts,	Abbott, Charles H.		Holmes, P. Marion
	Ames, William S.		Kehoe, George H.
	Angier, Henry A.*		Lane, Charles, D. W.
	Babcock, Convers A.*		Loring, John H.
	Bailey, Andrew J.		Merrill, Alfred K.
	Bailey, Charles H.		Melvin, William W.
	Beddoe, Thomas		Moulton, Joseph, jr.
	Bent, William H.		Newhall, Richard H.
	Blunt, George		Nichols, George
	Boyd, William		Niles, Thomas
	Brown, Albert F.		Palmer, Lloyd G.
	Brown, John H.		Patten, George W.
	Brown, Warren S.		Perkins, Charles F.
	Burkess, Thoma J.		Quigley, Joseph
	Butters, Frank V.		Ramsey, Royal
	Butts, Joseph W.		Raymond, Charles H.
	Carr, John C.		Richards, Charles F.
	Chandler, Samuel E.*		Sheppard, Louis
	Childs, George T.*		Simpson, James W.
	Churchill, John K.		Thayer, Ignatius E.
	Clark, Joseph H.		Thompson, George W.
	Clark, Joseph H., 2d		Tibbetts, Albion W.
	Cook, Jacob B.		White, Eben.

* Prisoners. † Killed. ‡ Died. § Never seen after battle.

FIFTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA. NINE MONTHS, — 1862-3.

It was impossible for such a regiment as the Fifth, to remain at home, and at a meeting of the commissioned officers of the regiment, held at Charlestown, on the 14th day of August, 1862, it was unanimously voted that the regiment tender their services for nine months in the field. This vote was communicated by Col. Peirson to the Governor, who accepted the offer, and ordered the regiment to be filled to the maximum number immediately, instructing the Colonel to report when he was ready to go into quarters.

It was further ordered that all vacancies in the line of company officers be filled without the usual ten day's notice.

Measures were immediately taken by the regimental and company officers to fill up the regiment as rapidly as possible.

Recruiting meetings were held in the various cities and towns, from which men were likely to enlist, and talented speakers were brought forward to address the audiences.

After the lapse of a fortnight, five companies were reported as filled to the maximum standard, and other companies followed at intervals, until the last company required to fill the regiment went into camp.

For various reasons, changes were made in several companies attached to the regiment, prior to going into camp.

Co. A, (Concord,) was detached Sept. 26th, and temporarily attached to the 3d Brigade.

Co. C, (Cambridge,) was disbanded August 30th, not being able to recruit in time for service.

Co. E, (Medford,) was already in the service of the Gov-



ernment for a term of three years, in the 39th Mass. Regiment.

Co. F, (Natick,) was disbanded Sept. 16th, being unable to recruit in season.

The following companies were recruited, and attached to the Regiment:

Co. A, Capt. Green, recruited in Charlestown, and organized Sept. 25th.

Co. C, Capt. Daniels, recruited in South Danvers, now Peabody, and organized August 28th.

Co. E, Capt. Kent, recruited in Yarmouth, and other towns on the Cape, and organized Sept. 3d.

Co. G, Capt. Grammer, recruited in Woburn, and organized August 26th.

Co. K, Capt. Crafts, was recruited in Waltham and Watertown, and organized August 28th.

The date of the organization of the old companies is as follows:

Company B, Captain Barker,	. . . . .	1853.
" D, " Howard,	. . . . .	1786.
" " " " " " " "	Re-organized,	1831.
Company H, " Drew,	. . . . .	1850.
" I, " Newton,	. . . . .	May 27, 1862.

The companies, as formed and re-organized, went into camp, at Camp Lander, Wenham, Mass., and were mustered in as follows:

Company A went into camp Sept. 29.	Mustered in Oct. 8.
" B " " " 16.	" Sept. 19.
" C " " " 10.	" " 16.
" D " " " 16.	" " 19.
" E " " " 10.	" " 16.
" F " " " 22.	" " 23.
" G " " " 10.	" " 16.
" H " " " 10.	" " 16.
" I " " " 10.	" " 16.
" K " " " 12.	" " 19.

The Field and Staff Officers were ordered into camp, Oct. 1st, and Col. Peirson immediately assumed command of the regiment.

The review which was to have taken place on the next morning, was, in consequence of rainy weather, postponed until the following day, when it passed off in a very creditable manner.

On the same day, (Oct. 3,) an order was received from the Governor, for the regiment to proceed to New Berne, N. C., and to report to Major-General Foster, as soon as transportation should be furnished.

Active preparations were at once commenced to hasten forward the arming and equipment of the regiment.

The Field and Staff Officers were mustered in Oct. 8th, and the regiment was accepted for nine months service.

On the 20th, notice was received from the United States Quarter-Master's Department, that transportation had been provided on the Steamer Mississippi, which would leave Boston, Oct. 22d. Two day's rations were immediately cooked and distributed to the men. The horses and baggage were sent to Boston, and placed on board the steamer, the 21st.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22d.

The regimental line was formed at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of proceeding to Boston, via. the Eastern Railroad. The colors were escorted to the field by Co. H, Capt. Drew. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain. The regiment was obliged to wait upwards of an hour for the cars, but at 10:20, A. M., the troops were on board the cars, and arrived in Boston at 12:30, P. M. The line was formed in Canal Street, and the regiment marched through Union, Hanover, Court, State and Commercial streets, to Battery Wharf, where the Mississippi, Capt.



Baxter, lay in waiting to take the regiment to Beaufort, North Carolina.

The steamer left the wharf at 5 o'clock, p. m., the wind blowing very strong from the North-west, and, after a very pleasant trip, arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on the 26th. On the 27th, the regiment disembarked at the railroad wharf, in Morehead City, and took the cars for New Berne, 36 miles distant, arriving at the latter place at 4 o'clock, p. m., and went into camp in the vicinity of New Berne, its tents having been nearly all pitched by a detachment of the 25th Regiment, 3 years Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Upton.

Before the regiment had been forty-eight hours in New Berne, and before its muskets and equipments had arrived from Morehead City, (the landing-place of the regiment,) orders were received to cook three days' rations, and be prepared to start upon an expedition immediately.

As soon as their rations arrived, the companies commenced cooking them, and by great labor, continued through the night, the muskets and equipments were distributed to the men, and the regiment left camp at four o'clock on the following morning, October 30th, and embarked on board of transports for Washington, N. C., which place they reached on the morning of the 31st. At this place the column was delayed until November 2d, awaiting the arrival of troops from New Berne by the overland route.

At 7 o'clock, Sunday morning, the whole force, under the command of Major-General Foster, took up its line of march for Williamston.

The Fifth Regiment formed a part of the brigade under the command of Colonel Horace C. Lee, of the Twenty-Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, in which it remained during the whole period of its term of service, very much

to the satisfaction of the whole regiment, who considered themselves very fortunate, not only in being brigaded with such excellent regiments from Massachusetts, but in having for its brigade commander a thorough tactician, and who, by the superior skill and judgment which he displayed on many occasions while on the field of battle, and the uniform kindness shown to those under his command, won the most exalted opinion of every member of the regiment.

There were some slight skirmishes with the enemy while on the route, but nothing of importance transpired during the time. The roads in many places were very wet and muddy, and the weather, a portion of the time, cold and stormy, yet the regiment marched along with the most lively enthusiasm, and vied with the older regiments in preserving their files, and keeping their places in the column, and were repeatedly complimented by their superior officers for the very excellent manner in which they conducted themselves on this, their first expedition.

The regiment returned to camp on the morning of the 13th, having marched about 160 miles.

On the 22d of Nov. 1862, by General Orders, the third brigade of which, the 5th was a part, was made up as follows:

9th New Jersey Volunteers, .	Colonel, C. A. Heckman.
5th Mass. Volunteer Militia, .	" Geo. H. Peirson.
46th " " "	" George Bowler.
27th " " "	Lt.-Col., Luke Lyman.

On the 28th of December, 1862, the 9th New Jersey was detached from the third brigade, and the 25th M. V. M., Col. Pickett, was assigned in its place.

From the 13th of November until the 10th of December, the regiment labored diligently to perfect themselves in drilling and the usual routine of camp duty.

On the morning of the 10th, the regiment left its camp to join an expedition to Goldsboro', having for its object the destruction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near that place.

The regiment was assigned the second post of honor, the extreme left of the column.

The care of the wagon train was intrusted to the Fifth, and its progress was necessarily very slow, owing to the unusually bad condition of the roads, which generally detained them very late on the road, and seldom getting an opportunity to bivouac until midnight, and sometimes later; and as they were obliged to move with the main column in the morning, their labors were very arduous and fatiguing.

On the 14th, the regiment was detailed to guard the wagon train, and to picket the different roads, to prevent the enemy from making a flank movement. Companies H, (Captain Drew,) and E, (Captain Kent,) were posted about three miles from regimental head-quarters, on a cross-road leading to Kinston. About 10 o'clock, A. M., they were attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry; the men stood their ground manfully, and after a very spirited engagement, repulsed the enemy and drove them in great disorder towards Kinston.

Company C, (Captain Daniels,) was posted on the Wilmington road, and by a well-directed volley, dispersed a body of cavalry who were coming up the road, probably with the intention of cutting off some of our wagons.

Companies G, (Captain Grammer,) and F, (Captain Currier,) were detailed to guard a bridge over South-west Creek, on the road to Kinston, and were kept continually on the alert by the enemy, who were seeking an opportunity to cross at that place, but who were prevented by the

untiring exertions of the officers and men guarding that post.

Company D, (Lieutenant Marden commanding,) was stationed about one mile in the rear, and Companies B, I, and K, in the immediate vicinity of the baggage train, and were obliged to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent the enemy from destroying the train.

The next morning, December 15th, the regiment re-joined the main column and marched 23 miles, and bivouacked within four miles of Whitehall. On the 16th occurred the battle of Whitehall, at the commencement of which the regiment still held the extreme left. After the battle had been raging nearly an hour, Lee's brigade was ordered to the front, and three of the Fifth Regiment were wounded. Passing on, after the battle, they bivouacked for the night within eight miles of Goldsboro'.

On the morning of the 17th, the whole column was again in motion; Lee's brigade having the advance, and reaching the railroad soon after 12 o'clock, M. The railroad bridge spanning the Neuse River, and the telegraph wires, were soon destroyed, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the enemy to prevent it. Company D was deployed as skirmishers, and Company H, to protect the party destroying the railroad.

Most of the fighting, while the work of destruction was going on, was on the right of the line, near the railroad bridge.

After the work of demolition had been completed, and the object of the expedition had been accomplished, a return to New Berne was ordered.

The retrograde had already commenced, and the main body of the troops was well on its way, leaving Lee's brigade, to which the Fifth Regiment was attached, still on the



field, when the enemy, who had been reinforced, came out from the cover of the woods to which they had been driven, and advanced, as if to make a charge upon the brigade. Belgier's battery was immediately ordered into position, and the Fifth Regiment ordered to support it.

The rebels advanced rapidly, yelling like fiends, and evidently feeling confident of routing the small force remaining on the field, and capturing the artillery.

When the rebels had advanced within about five hundred yards of our troops, our batteries opened on them a murderous fire of shells and canister, sweeping them down in large numbers, and speedily checking their progress; a second time they essayed to advance, but when within three hundred yards the heavy cross fire of the batteries and musketry compelled them to retreat in great disorder, seeking shelter behind a rail fence, escaping from thence to the woods on their left, as they best could; the firing was kept up on them as they attempted to form in line of battle in the edge of the woods, to renew the charge, making large gaps in their ranks, and twice bringing their flag to the ground, and they were soon compelled to abandon the field and again seek the cover of the woods.

Just before the final repulse of the rebel infantry, the enemy opened fire upon the brigade from a concealed battery in the woods on our left, seeming to direct their fire principally upon the Fifth Regiment.

For upwards of two hours the shot and shell flew thick and fast around the regiment, and twice were its colors pierced by fragments of shell before the enemy's guns could be silenced.

The courage and steadiness of the regiment were severely tested in the attempted charges by the enemy, and the unexpected fire from the concealed battery, yet not a man

flinched, but stood their ground, facing the enemy without faltering, preserving their line, and promptly obeying the orders of their officers as coolly as if on parade.

The officers of Belgier's battery which the Fifth supported, spoke warmly in praise of the conduct of the regiment, under the trying circumstances in which they were placed.

When the enemy's fire had been completely silenced, the brigade resumed its march toward New Berne, passing through a brook as they marched off the field, to their arm-pits in water, which had been let on from a mill-pond by the rebels, when they made their desperate but unsuccessful attempt to cut off the expected retreat of our troops.

But neither fire nor water could depress the spirits of the men who were conscious of having performed their duty, and although the air was bitter cold, they were obliged to march seven miles to camp in their wet clothes.

The following members of the regiment were wounded during the expedition. At Whitehall, W. W. Anderson of Company B, received a painful contusion just below the left knee, spent ball; Peter Conlin, of Company D, ball in the knee; Wm. Eldridge, Company E, seriously, ball lodged in the thigh; at Goldsboro', G. W. Burroughs, Company B, contusion on left hip, from grape shot; G. W. Barnes, Company B, contusion in leg; W. A. Hardy, Company D, contusion in back; David O. Williams, Company D, flesh wound in head; H. O. Babcock, Company I, contusion in leg.

During the return to New Berne, the regiment acted as the rear-guard.

The regiment reached its camp on Sunday, December 21st, having marched about one hundred and eighty miles

while absent on the expedition, and having had ten men wounded.

Shortly after its return, General Foster issued the following order :

HEADQUARTERS, 18th Army Corps.

NEW BERNE, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1863.

GEN'L ORDER, No. 18.

In consideration of, and as a reward for their brave deeds at *Kinston*, *Whitehall*, and *Goldsboro'*, the Commanding General directs, that the Regiments and Batteries which accompanied the expedition to *Goldsboro'*, inscribe on their banners those three victories :

Kinston,	. . . . .	Dec. 14, 1862.
Whitehall,	. . . . .	Dec. 16, 1862.
Goldsboro',	. . . . .	Dec. 17, 1862.

The Commanding General hopes that all future fields may be so fought, that the records of them may be kept by inscriptions on the Banners of the regiments engaged.

By Command,

MAJOR-GEN'L FOSTER.

S. HOFFMAN, A. s't Adj't-General.

On the 21st of January, orders were received to fortify the camp; the work was commenced immediately, and a detail of one hundred and fifty men was made daily for that purpose, from the regiment, and in two weeks the before unprotected sides of the camp were enclosed in earthworks, nearly thirteen hundred feet in length, and seven feet in height, surrounded with a trench ten feet in depth. Upon the completion of the fortification, General Foster designated the work as Fort Peirson, in compliment to the colonel of the Fifth Regiment.

On the 21st of February, Company G, (Captain Grammer,) was detailed to garrison Fort Hatteras and Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, at which place they remained until the return of the regiment to Massachusetts.

Company D, (Captain Howard,) was also detailed for garrison duty at Plymouth, N. C., returning to the regiment on the 4th of May.

From the completion of the fort until the 13th of March, the time was occupied in brigade, regimental, and company drills, when, in consequence of the appearance of the enemy at Deep Gully, eight miles from New Berne, Lee's brigade, with two batteries, was ordered out to repel any attack that might be made in that direction, as the enemy had already driven in our pickets; at 6 o'clock, P. M., just *fifteen minutes* after the order was received, the regiment was in line and started to join the other regiments composing the brigade.

The column under the command of General Palmer marched until 9 o'clock, P. M., when it halted for the night, seven miles from New Berne, where the troops passed a cheerless night, exposed to the cold night air, without fire, and obtaining very little sleep. On the morning of the 14th, the anniversary of the battle of New Berne, the column advanced slowly towards Deep Gully, and had just commenced skirmishing with the enemy, when intelligence was received that the rebels had commenced their real attack on the north side of New Berne, and the whole force was ordered to return to that place.

The Fifth remained under arms in garrison, until the retreat of the enemy, on the night of the 15th.

On the fourth of April, the regiment with other troops, embarked on transports for Washington, N. C., for the relief of General Foster, and the garrison at that place. The

fleet proceeded up the Pamlico River, within eight miles of Washington, where formidable rebel batteries were discovered, in a commanding position, at Hill's Point. After several ineffectual attempts by the gunboats to destroy the enemy's works, the troops were ordered to return to New Berne.

The regiment reached its camp on the morning of the 7th.

On the following day the regiment joined an expedition to Washington by land, under the command of General Spinola; on reaching Blount's Creek, 21 miles from New Berne, on the afternoon of the 9th, the enemy were found in strong force intrenched on a hill on the opposite side of the creek, approachable only by a narrow mill-dam completely enfiladed by the enemy's guns.

The nature of the ground, swampy and covered with an impenetrable growth of trees, prevented a flank movement by our forces, and after a short engagement, the troops were ordered to return, and the regiment reached its camp late on the night of the 10th.

THURSDAY, April 16th, 1863.—To-day has been a holiday in camp, on account of the raising of our new garrison flag.

At a meeting of the officers, on the 14th inst., the following committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the occasion:

Executive Committee: Lt.-Col. Boyd, Major Worcester, Capts. Drew, Daniels, and Crafts.

Committee on Vocal Music: Lieuts. Everett and Harrington.

Committee on Instrumental Music: Capt. Crafts, and Lieut. Davis.

Master of Ceremonies: Adj't. Eustis.

The ceremonies took place at 3 o'clock, P. M. The regiment was formed in square around the flagstaff, and the exercises proceeded in the following order :

Prayer, by the Chaplain, William F. Snow.

Song, "America," sung by a choir, selected from the regiment, under the direction of Lieut. Everett.

Chaplain Snow then delivered the following

ADDRESS :

It is no vain ceremony, Fellow Soldiers, that we are now about to perform. It is not merely to add another ornament to our beautiful camping ground, or to set up the recognized sign of another military post, that we are gathered together. It is for more than this. We are about to do a symbolical act, to recognize a most pregnant emblem.

Let me invite you, then, to consider with me for a few moments, what the flag means.

I. It represents to us our national history. Its colors, distinct yet united, not crossing or blending, yet bound in one harmonious whole, tell us of the composition of separate and independent States into one grand Union, "E Pluribus Unum." The red flush of morning, the clear light of noon, the quiet evening sky, all combine in it to symbolize harmony, perfectness, duration.

Its stripes, few in number, fixed and unchanged, remind us of the little band, who united to lay the foundation, the potent spirit of whose institutions throbs, and shall ever throb strongly through the whole nation's frame. Its constellation of stars, increasing so rapidly from year to year that we can hardly tell how many belong in it, shows to us the vigorous and quickly growing structure.

II. The flag is the recognized emblem of the National

Authority. Wherever it flies, by land or by sea, there both friends and foes recognize the power of our country. Beneath its folds her citizens ever find protection, be they in the most polished capital of Europe, or amid the rude boatmen of the Nile, or the savage islanders of the Pacific. The first aim of the enemy is to make it fall, for when it ceases to float, then ceases to be felt the nation's authority.

III. The flag betokens our Nation's Glory. Borne through the deadly fight, grimmèd with the smoke of battle, torn by shot and shell, dyed a fresher crimson in its bearer's blood, then blazoned with the names of glorious victories, it becomes a most hallowed relic, for every shred tells of some hero's bravery, speaks to us of his undying devotion to his native land. Flying at the mast-head of some noble vessel, waving in defiance, while the battle rages, and in pride when the victory is won, nobly it tells of the triumphs, its every flutter seeming the nation's throb of joy.

IV. The flag is the symbol of the Country's Honor. A blow at it is a blow at the country herself. Disgrace to it, is a disgrace, not to the nation as a whole, merely, but to every man in it.

Each true patriot cherishes his country's honor as his own, and looking to the Flag as the representative of that honor, is ready in its defence to shed his last drop of blood, to expend every energy of his soul.

V. Finally, to the patriot, the national Flag represents all that makes his country dear to him. It is the first object his eye seeks when in a foreign land ; around it his memories of home cluster ; to it he points his children as the proud legacy of the fathers ; in it he finds the pledge of his freedom.

It is upon an auspicious day that we are to spread to

the breeze this flag of our country. Two years ago this noon, 1,700 men of Massachusetts, springing to arms at the call of their country, to avenge her humbled flag, gathered in the old Cradle of Liberty, in Boston, the first contribution of Massachusetts to the war for the preservation of the Union. A day to be remembered is this 16th of April.

Upon an auspicious day, then, we are gathered to unfurl with military honors, our country's flag within the circle of a fort, raised by our own hands, for the defence of the Union, upon soil redeemed from the grasp of treason.

We all remember how, when the flag of Fort Sumter was lowered to traitors, from every housetop through all the loyal North the Stars and Stripes sprang to the breeze, as if to say that the falling of that flag in Charleston harbor was but the resurrection of patriotism.

We saw then how full of meaning the flag was.

Ere many days, the Massachusetts Fifth, having in its ranks many who stand here to-day, had left home and friends to bear that flag into the thick tumult of battle, to leave its bearer dead, fallen in his place as he bore it toward the foe.

The Fifth has come again. We are proud to serve under one of that noble band who defended Fort Sumter to the last, until faint with hunger, weary with fighting, hopeless of rescue, they were forced to a surrender more honorable than a victory.

Proud are we to serve under him, eager are we to follow when Gen. Foster says, come.

I remember how at Whitehall, and at Goldsboro', when we were expecting soon to enter the conflict, you called for the flag to be unfurled, and how, when its glorious folds streamed out in answer, I saw every foot planted

more firmly, every head raised, every weary frame grow strong again. So shall it ever be.

When, in a few moments, from this staff the Flag shall float upon the air, as we look upon it, let us each renew our vows of devotion to our country, pledging ourselves that never shall this Union be dismembered, and become a prey to traitors, while we can raise a musket or speak a word in its defence.

Then "strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might," hearing His glorious watchword to His people of old, "Be not afraid: the battle is not yours, but God's," let us go forward to victory.

Then when the victory is won, when our country is reunited in peace beneath the folds of her glorious Flag, may we sit down to rest, speaking to each other of these things all past, and rejoicing that each of us did what we could.

At the close of the address, Lieut. Everett read the following poem, written for the occasion by Private Horace S. Everett, of Co. H :

Fling to the breeze that brave old Flag :

Long has it prostrate lain,
Against rebellion's vain contempt
We will its cause maintain.

No star erased, no stripe obscured,
Complete in every part,
To-day we raise that banner fair,
So dear to every heart.

And we, the sons of sires that fought
For this same flag of yore,
Shall we prove recreant to their trust,
Their sacrifice ignore ?

No ! rather let us emulate
Their virtues and their fame :
Prefer to die, than purchase life
With our eternal shame.

Triumphant let this banner float,
 To cheer our drooping hearts,
 Till glorious Union binds in one
 Our country's severed parts.

Col. Peirson then stepped upon the mound at the foot of the staff, and unfurled the flag amid the vociferous cheering of the regiment and invited guests, the Band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The choir then sang the song, "Rally round the Flag," after which the Band played the McClellan Quickstep, and the exercises were concluded by the choir singing the "Red, White and Blue."

At the close of ceremonies, which passed off very pleasantly and agreeably to all parties, three hearty cheers were given by the regiment, and the companies were marched to their quarters. The Band continued to play near regimental Headquarters, and songs were sung by amateur vocalists until a late hour in the afternoon.

The height of the flagstaff is 96 feet. It was worked from a yellow pine tree obtained from the woods near the Trent road. The following persons were employed, under the direction of Commissary Serjeant Enoch J. Clark, in working out and finishing the mast, and raising it to its place:

Corporals . .	B. G. BLANCHARD, jr., of Company H.		
	THOMAS R. ROULSTONE,	"	"
	WILLIAM D. F. MILLER,	"	"
Privates . .	CHARLES M. ROBERTSON,	"	"
	EDWIN W. ARCHER,	"	"
	JAMES P. INGALLS,	"	"
	CHARLES H. MANN,	"	"
	CHARLES A. COLSON,	"	"
Corporals . .	SMITH P. SLOCUMB,	"	E.
	JOSEPH N. BURBECK,	"	C.
	EDMUND TURNER,	"	B.
Privates . .	DENNISON DONALLEN,	"	A.
	DAVID A. DENHAM,	"	F.

On the 17th of April, an expedition, in which the Fifth Regiment was included, started for Washington by land, taking the same route as before. Arriving at Blount's Creek at sunset on the 18th, the enemy's works were found to be deserted, and the column encamped for the night just beyond the rebel fortifications. The march was resumed the next morning, the enemy retreating as we advanced, and successively abandoning their formidable fortifications which lined the road to Washington.

The Fifth Regiment entered Washington on the morning of the 20th, the enemy having retreated to Greenville.

Company B, (Captain Parker,) was detailed to picket the Greenville road.

On the 22d, the regiment embarked on board the steamer *Escort* for New Berne, and arrived at camp at 6 o'clock, P. M., of the same day.

On the 27th, the regiment was ordered to join the expedition toward Kinston, under the command of General Palmer. The regiment proceeded to Batchelder's Creek by railroad, and marched thence in the evening by a circuitous route through the forest to Cove Creek, twelve miles beyond Batchelder's Creek, encamping there for the night.

The regiment remained at Cove Creek during the 28th and 29th, the companies performing picket duty on the several roads in the vicinity. On the 30th, Colonel Peirson was ordered to reconnoitre the enemy's works at Mosely Creek, with a view of ascertaining their character, the force of the enemy, and the topography of the intervening country. The regiment left camp at 8 o'clock, A. M., and after proceeding about ten miles, the skirmishers encountered and drove in the rebel pickets.

Reaching the vicinity of the rebel fortifications, they

were found to be located in a well-chosen position in Gum Swamp at the intersection of Mosely Creek with the railroad and the Dover road. Having accomplished the object of the expedition, after drawing the enemy's fire, and finding they were in strong force, the regiment returned to Cove Creek, which they reached at 7 o'clock, P.M., having marched twenty-four miles during the day, over miry roads, under a scorching sun.

General Palmer congratulated Colonel Peirson on the successful accomplishment of the object of the reconnoissance, highly complimenting him for the skill and prudence with which he conducted it, and also spoke warmly in praise of the conduct of the officers and men on the march and in the presence of the enemy.

May 1st, the regiment returned to New Berne by railroad.

The following letter will show to whom a part of the success of the reconnoissance was due:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
NEW BERNE, N. C., May 4th, 1863.

COLONEL: The General commanding the Division, desires, through you, to compliment Serjt Charles Brigham of Co. K, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., for the well executed topographical sketch which accompanied your report of the 3d inst.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedt Servant,

J. A. JUDSON,

Asst.-Adj't-General.

To Col. PEIRSON, Commander 5th M. V. M.

From May 6th, the regiment furnished the pickets on the railroad near New Berne.

On the 21st of May, Lee's brigade, which was designated at that time as the Second Brigade, First Division,

Eighteenth Army Corps, under the command of Colonel Peirson of the Fifth Massachusetts, accompanied by three pieces of Rigg's Battery, and three companies of cavalry, left New Berne on another expedition into the interior with the Fifty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the purpose of attempting the surprise and capture of the rebel force in the fortifications at Mosely Creek, reconnoitered by the Fifth Regiment three weeks previously.

The expedition reached Cove Creek late in the afternoon. Here the column was divided. The Fifth, Twenty-Fifth and Forty-Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers started at midnight, for the purpose of making a demonstration in the enemy's front. While the Twenty-Seventh Massachusetts and Fifty-Eighth Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel Jones, of the Fifty-Eighth, by a circuitous route gained the rear of the rebel works.

Arriving in front of the rebel fortifications on the morning of the 22d, the troops formed in line of battle, with the Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts on the right, the Forty-Sixth in the centre supporting the battery, and the Fifth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, on the left, and skirmishers were thrown out to attract the attention of the enemy.

A sharp fire of musketry was maintained between the skirmishers and the rebels, who several times sallied from their works, but were each time speedily driven in.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, A. M., the report of musketry in the woods beyond the intrenchments, announced that Colonel Jones had succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear, and Colonel Peirson ordered his whole force to charge on the enemy immediately.

The rebels thus simultaneously attacked in front and rear, were at once thrown into a panic, and fled in great confusion.

They were pursued by our troops, who captured about 200 prisoners, 43 horses and mules, 8 ambulances, 17 wagons, one gun, 500 stand of arms, 17 rounds of ammunition, and the entire hospital furniture and supplies of the enemy.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., after collecting the captured property and levelling the fortifications, the line was formed to return. At this moment a rebel force from Kinston opened an artillery fire on the most advanced of our troops without doing any harm, but their fire was quickly silenced by our battery.

A portion of the enemy followed our troops on their return, occasionally throwing a shell over our heads, without effect.

The column reached Cove Creek at 10½, P. M., and returned to New Berne the next day, the 23d.

This was the last expedition in which the regiment was engaged, and in some respects the hardest, owing to the intense heat of the weather, and the miry swamps and almost impenetrable jungles on the line of march.

On the 26th, 400 men, under command of Major Worcester, proceeded to Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse river, 20 miles below New Berne, to erect and occupy fortifications at that place, but the order having been countermanded, the detachment returned to camp on the 28th.

On the 30th, Companies B, E, H, I and K, were detailed for picket duty at Deep Gully, remaining at that place ten days. 100 men were also detailed to build fortifications between Fort Rowan and the Neuse river.

During the remainder of its stay in New Berne, the regiment was employed in picket duty, and in working in the intrenchments.

From the foregoing narrative, it will be seen that the

Fifth Regiment performed an unusual amount of arduous service during the term of its enlistment, beginning but a few hours after it first set foot on hostile soil, and continuing until the eve of its departure for Massachusetts.

During its term of service, the regiment marched about 600 miles over the wretched roads of North Carolina, and sailed over 2,000 miles in crowded transports.

Performing every duty required of it with alacrity and fidelity, and exhibiting unshaken fortitude when severely tested, it secured the high esteem of the veteran troops with whom it was associated, and won high praise from its brigade, division and corps commanders.

RETURN.

June 20th, 1863. — Orders were received at noon, to-day, to embark the regiment for Boston, on the 22d inst.

June 21st. The baggage was sent by a special train to Morehead City, to be put on board the Steamer "Guide."

June 22d. Reville at 3:30, A. M. Review and Inspection, by Capt. Gouraud, of General Foster's Staff, at 5:15, A. M. Col. Lee, who was in command of the Brigade to which the regiment was attached, accompanied by his Staff, arrived on the ground while the regiment was being inspected. After the inspection, Col. Lee addressed the regiment as follows:

ADDRESS.

MR. COMMANDER, FELLOW-OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS:

Although unaccustomed to public speaking, I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, part with you without expressing my respect for you, and my gratitude for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which you have obeyed



all my orders, whether you were commanded to march to the deadly battle-field, or to appear for drill or review.

I had heard, before the regiment came to this department, of its honorable reputation, and I was proud when I learned that it was to be included in the brigade under my command.

That pride has been continually strengthened by the faithfulness with which you have performed your duties.

You had scarcely time to realize that you were on the enemy's soil, when you were ordered on a tedious and hazardous march; and this you have followed up, with brief intervals, by frequent expeditions, leaving but little time for rest.

You may, perhaps, think you have done more than your share of labor, by engaging in more expeditions, enduring longer marches, and performing more arduous service than any other nine months regiment, or even the three years troops, in the same period of time. But you should remember the Scripture saying, that "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," and accept the toils and hardships you have borne, as a proof of the good opinion of your commanding general, who calls most frequently into service those regiments in whom he has the most confidence.

I shall follow you to your farms, your workshops, and your counting-houses, with the warmest feelings of friendship, and shall always remember your services with gratitude and satisfaction.

At the close of Col. Lee's remarks, the Fifth gave him three hearty cheers; the regiment, escorted by the 25th and 46th Massachusetts Volunteers, then took up the line of march through Broad Street to Craven Street. Here the escort were drawn up in line and paid the regiment



a marching salute as it passed. After rousing cheers had been exchanged between the Fifth and its escort, companies D, I and K, under the command of Lt.-Col. Boyd, went on board the Steamer "Convoy," which was to take on board Co. G, at Hatteras Inlet.

The remaining companies then marched to the Depot, and took the cars for Morehead City at 7:45, A. M. The 45th and 51st Massachusetts Regiments cheered us vigorously as we passed their camps on the south side of the Trent.

At Caroline City, the 23d Massachusetts also made a friendly farewell demonstration.

Arrived at Morehead City, at 9:30, A. M., immediately went on board the Steamer "Guide," Capt. Vail, and left the wharf at 10:30.

Just before the departure of the regiment, a note was received from General Foster, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
NEW BERNE, June 22, 1863.

Colonel GEORGE H. PEARSON, *Commanding Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia:*

The term of service of your regiment having expired, you are about to leave this department.

Your regiment has at all times faithfully performed their duty: whatever they have done, has been well done.

The Commanding General desires to express his regret at bidding you farewell, and the hope that he may soon have the pleasure of welcoming many of your members back again.

Very respectfully and truly,

And by command of Major-General FOSTER.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, *Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.*



After a pleasant passage the steamers entered Martha's Vineyard Sound in the morning of the 25th, soon after sunrise.

Passed the extremity of Cape Cod at 2:30 P. M., and anchored in Boston harbor at 6:30 P. M.

A large number of boats filled with friends of the regiment immediately put off from the shore to board the steamers. Those men of the regiment who were seriously ill, were sent home, the regiment remaining on board the transports.

June 26th. — At 8 o'clock, A. M., the regiment landed on Battery wharf, and the line was formed and awaited the arrival of the procession which was to escort the Fifth to Charlestown, the city authorities having tendered to the regiment a reception in that city.

The escort was formed at 10 o'clock, and was composed as follows:

National Lancers. Capt. in Slade was accompanied by Standish's Band.

Chief-Marshals Haynes, and Aids.

City Government of Charlestown, in carriages.

National Guard, Captain Stevens, accompanied by the Boston Brigade Band.

Charlestown Reserve, Capt. Norton.

Fire Department of Charlestown, with their apparatus, in the following order.

Hall's Brass Band.

Hancock,	No. 1,	.	.	.	60 men.
Bunker Hill,	No. 2,	.	.	.	70 "
Howard,	No. 3,	.	.	.	42 "



Red Jacket Hose Co., of Somerville,	. 31 men.
Warren, No. 4,	. 60 "
Washington, No. 5,	. 70 "
with Gilmore's Band.	
Massachusetts Hook and Ladder Co.,	35 "
Franklin, No. 7,	. 75 "
with Germania Band.	

SOCIETIES.

Hamilton Institute.

St. Mary's Relief Society.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.

St. Francis de Sales Association.

Cavalcade of 150 horsemen.

Somerville Light Infantry Association, Capt. Brastow.

Somerville Hook and Ladder Co., 75 men,

with Chelsea Band.

Cavalcade of 75 horsemen.

At ten o'clock the line of march was taken up through Commercial, State, Court, Sudbury and Haverhill streets, to Charlestown.

A dense crowd thronged the streets, and the old Fifth were most enthusiastically cheered all along the route, while handkerchiefs waved from windows, and bouquets were thrown in great profusion to the troops. While crossing Warren bridge a salute was fired from guns stationed on one of the wharves in Charlestown.

The decorations on the route in Charlestown were very extensive; the buildings to a great extent being covered





Respectfully Yours,
George H. Pierson



with flags, banners, mottoes and devices, arranged with much taste and judgment. Some of them were of the most elaborate and elegant character.

Reaching Winthrop Square at 11:45 A. M., the regiment found an excellent and abundant collation awaiting them, tables being spread for fourteen hundred persons.

Rev. James B. Miles offered prayer, and Hon. Phineas J. Stone, Mayor of Charlestown, addressed Col. Peirson and his command, thanking them for their services in the country's cause, congratulating them on their safe return, and extending to them the hospitalities of the City.

Col. Peirson responded briefly, thanking the Mayor and City Government for the unprecedented reception they had met with.

Immediately after partaking of the collation, the regiment was relieved from duty until further orders, and the Regimental Officers and Companies departed for their homes.

July 1st. — The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Lander, Wenham, preparatory to being mustered out of service, arriving in camp at 2 o'clock, P. M.

July 2d. — The Regiment was mustered out of the United States service by Lieut. McKilben, 4th United States Infantry, and thus ended the nine months' campaign of the Old Fifth Regiment.

GENERAL GEORGE H. PEIRSON.

Third Colonel of the Fifth Regiment M. V. M.

George H. Peirson was born in Salem, Mass., June 16th, 1816. He received his early education in the public schools in that commercial town, and after leaving school



was apprenticed to a carriage-smith, with whom he served his time, and afterwards successfully carried on the same business. At the age of eighteen he joined the Salem Light Infantry, 1st Regiment, M. V. M., and up to 1876, the date of his retirement, he had been connected with the Massachusetts Militia 42 years. The following is a correct data of the offices he has held.

Enlisted in the Salem Mechanic Light Infantry, 1st Regiment, 4th Brigade, Aug. 4th, 1834; after filling various positions in that Company, was appointed Paymaster of the 6th Regiment, May 23d, 1853; elected 3d Lieutenant Company B (S. M. L. I.) 7th Regiment, March 17th, 1855; 1st Lieutenant, April 5th, 1856; Captain, Jan. 17th, 1857; April 19th, 1861, this Company was attached to the 5th Regiment for three months' service and designated Company A; elected Lieutenant-Colonel July 1st, 1861; Colonel June 26th, 1862, and was in command of the regiment during its nine months' campaign in 1862-3, and its hundred days' campaign in 1864; Brigadier-General, July 26th, 1866 to 1876.

General Peirson has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow officers during his long service in the militia, and by his even disposition and clear perception of the duties of the soldier, won the merited position which he held at the time of his discharge from the militia.

He has held many important military commissions during his term of service, being President of a Military Commission, and General Court Martial during the hundred days' service in Baltimore, Md., 1864. He was elected Commander of the Ancients and Honorables, for 1870-1871, and was the first Commander of "Phill Sheridan Post G. A. R., of Salem, Mass. He has also held the office of Senior Vice Commander of the G. A. R., Department of Massachusetts.



The citizens of Salem have attested to his worth, by electing him to various town offices, and he represented the people in the Legislature, in 1867-8.

His valuable service to the country was recognized in 1869, being appointed in that year as Postmaster at Salem, which position he holds at the present writing.

There are few men in this State more honored and respected than General Peirson, and every advancement he has received during his life has been worthily bestowed upon him.

Many incidents could be mentioned of his kindness to his fellow men, both as an officer and in private life, and his cool judgment and forethought has often saved those who served under him many hardships and sufferings.

It is but justice to General Peirson to say that he was one of the most popular Colonels of the Fifth Regiment, and the many favors shown the regiment during its term of service in the war was entirely due to his watchfulness and care over his command, and being a thorough disciplinarian and tactician, the Fifth often received the posts of honor on the weary march, or on the battle field.

ROSTER OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT IN THE NINE MONTHS' CAMPAIGN.

Colonel	GEORGE H. PEIRSON, . . .	Salem.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	JOHN T. BOYD,	Charlestown.
Major	WILLIAM E. C. WORCESTER,	Marlboro'.
Surgeon,	WILLIAM INGALLS, . . .	Winchester
Assistant-Surgeon,	DIXIE C. HOYT,	Milford.
Adjutant	WILLIAM T. FOSTIS, 3d, . .	Charlestown.
Quartermaster, . .	GEORGE A. NORTON, . . .	Boston.
Chaplain,	WILLIAM F. SNOW,	Somerville.
Sergeant-Major,	JAMES M. SHUTE,	Somerville.
Quartermaster-Sergt.,	WILLIAM H. BURBANK, . .	Medford.
Commissary Sergt.,	ENOCH J. CLARK,	Charlestown.
Hospital Steward.	JOHN M. FOSTER,	Salem.



COMPANY A—CHARLESTOWN.

Captain, James F. Green.	Priv'ts, Davis, Matthew H.*
1st Lieut., John McGrath.	Devine, John B.
2d " James W. Dillon,	Earley, Patrick *
1st Sergt., Garrett H. Roach.	Foley, Michael
Michael Kelley,	Flynn, John
Matthew Welch.	Griffin, Martin
Michael O'Neil.	Gragan, Charles
Edward McElroy.	Gallagher, John
Corporals, Daniel J. Sullivan.	Handley, William
Jeremiah J. Ryan.	Hall, Thomas
Michael A. Neagle.	Higgins, Thomas
Thomas Hinchey.	Hooper, George E.
George Hamilton.	Hunter, Patrick H.
Michael S. Green.	Harding, Charles H.*
Musicians, Charles Kimball.	Keffe, William
Eugene K. Viles.	Kenefick, Patrick *
Wagoner, James Reynolds.	Kenny, John
Priv'ts, Anderson, Daniel, 1st	Long, John
Anderson, Daniel, 2d	Leonard, William A.
Aldrich, Benjamin F.	Muheaney, Patrick
Breen, Walter	Murphy, Michael
Brennan, Michael	Morley, Alexander
Boyle, Michael	Mulrooney, William
Bonner, John *	Marshall, James
Brown, John *	McGrath, Patrick
Baker, William J.*	McDonald, Lawrence
Coyle, Peter *	McLeod, Peter
Cadogan, Daniel	McCarty, Daniel
Croghan, John	McLeod, James
Chase, Edw. H.	Maloney, Sylvester G.
Clark, Joseph J.	Mahoney, James
Carroll, John	Murray, John *
Carroll, William	Morris, John *
Carey, Thomas	O'Neil, Thomas
Conway, Thomas	Plunkett, James F.
Devlin, Thomas	Riley, Matthew T.
Dempsey, John H.	Ryan, Thomas *
Donohoe, Michael	Sweeney, John
Dalton, Michael	Shaw, Albert
Dowds, John	Sheehan, John
Donallen, Dennison	Sheehan, Timothy †
Donegan, Timothy	Shopland, Frank *
Donegan, Jeremiah	Welsh, Patrick
Desmond, Peter	Welsh, John
Dunbar, John	Wiggins, James.



COMPANY B—SOMERVILLE.

Captain.	Benjamin F. Parker.	Priv'ts,	Daniels, Ferdinand D.
1st Lieut.	Walter C. Bailey.		Dusseault, Adolphus
2d "	John Harrington.		Dickson, William E.
1st Sergt.	Edward W. Denny.		Dillaway, James H.
	James E. Paul.		Elliott, William
	Kingsley Wallace.		Emmott, James
	Charles T. Robinson.		Gilson, Henry E.
	Henry A. Angier.		Glidden, Alvin F.
Corporal,	Ebenezer C. Mann, Jr.		Greenwood, Moses F.
	Charles E. Davis.		Hollander, Charles B.
	Granville W. Daniels.		Haley, Peter B.
	Nathaniel Dennett.		Holland, Charles H.
	Edwin Turner.		Huston, Wells W.
	Cyrus B. Rowe.		Hallahan, Daniel
	Willard L. Hawes.		Hinckley, George W.
	William Shannon.		Hayes, Patrick
	William F. Snow.		Havlin, Michael
	Thomas R. Watson.		Hubbard, Edwin A.
Musician,	James H. Flagg.		Hartwell, Daniel A.
	Frank Wallberg.		Hanson, Joseph
Wagoner,	Henry H. Robinson, 2d		Jewett, James H.
Priv'ts,	Austin, Joseph A.		Kimball, George A.
	Ayers, William		Lincoln, George E.
	Aiken, William A.		Leavitt, John W.
	Adams, Melvin		Loveless, Eli W.
	Abbott, Nathaniel T.		Locke, William E.
	Arnold, Joseph		Levitt, John C.
	Anderson, William W.		Minnaugh, Michael
	Allen, Lewis A.		Maynard, George W.
	Anthony, Joseph		Moulton, Henry M.
	Brackett, Charles K.		Mitchell, George E.
	Beers, Romanus E.		Mills, John A.
	Barnes, George W.		Manning, William
	Bruce, Calvin A.		Nedtlinger, Edward *
	Barr, Thomas A.		Poor, John A.
	Butler, Abnzo		Pattee, George E.
	Burroughs, George W.		Potter, John H.
	Brintnall, Samuel R.		Pressey, Charles A.
	Cushing, Frederic		Parsons, Benjamin B.
	Cashin, John		Paul, Albert H.
	Cobb, Frederic R.		Roberts, John W.
	Chamberlin, Russell T.		Ring, Gardner W.
	Clausen, John *		Robinson, Henry H.
	Cunningham, James *		Sinclair, Joseph



COMPANY B—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Sturtevant, George F.	Priv'ts, Woodwell, Charles H.
Sie, Nicholas	Whitcomb, Francis E.
Shattuck, E. L.	White, Joseph A.
Stout, Edward *	Winslow, Edward E.
Thayer, Samuel J. F.	Williams, Albert
Tomson, Francis H.	Willett, George A.
Tompkins, Samuel G. ‡	Youmi, John

COMPANY C—SOUTH DANVERS.

Captain, Robert S. Daniels.	Priv'ts, Foster, John M.
1st Lieut. George F. Barnes.	Graves, John, jr.
2d " Wm. L. Thompson.	Goodridge, George H.
1st Sergt. John W. Stevens.	Galencia, Samson B.
Benj. F. Southwick.	Galencia, Perley
Lewis A. Manning.	Gilbert, James
George H. Little.	Hildreth, William H.
Charles H. Kimball.	Harrington, William H.
Corporal, Joseph L. Nutter.	Hutchinson, Benjamin F.
Thomas W. Buxton.	Hutchinson, Cleaves K.
Horace S. Page.	Ham, Henry E.
William F. Pingree.	Hadley, Horace D.
James Perkins.	Hart, Samuel P.
Joseph N. Burbeck.	Ingalls, Amos
Perez L. Winchester.	Johnson, Frank E.
Nicholas M. Quint.	Jacobs, George F.
Musician, Henry R. Holder.	Jones, George W.
Charles A. Symonds.	Kinball, Hiram A.
Wagoner, Albert Carleton.	Kinball, Charles E.
Priv'ts, Arnold, Frank T.	Low, George H.
Barnard, George W.	Lunt, William J.
Batchelder, George H.	Larrabee, Henry
Bodge, Amos P.	Marsh, George E.
Bodge, Jacob G.	McKay, Edward W.
Bushby, Joseph, jr.	Manning, Charles L.
Buxton, George W.	Mackintire, Charles
Boynton, John W.	Moore, Benjamin N.
Beckett, William C.	Moore, George W.
Curtis, William P.	Marden, John W.
Colby, Charles	Nevers, Charles W.
Carr, Charles E.	Osgood, Joseph H.
Dodge, John C.	Osborne, Amos, 3d
Evans, Orrin R.	Peasley, Austin J.
Farnham, Andrew S.	Peasley, Thomas W.



COMPANY C--CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Plummer, Enoch F.	Priv'ts, Searle, George
Perkins, Albert H.	Simonds, Benjamin R.
Perkins, William H.	Sumner, John A. P.
Poor, George H.	Southwick, William H.
Pemberton, Frank A.	Teel, George C.
Rhodes, Joseph	Trask, Charles
Rhodes, Alphonso P.	Tufts, Albert
Ray, Thomas A.	Towne, Charles A.
Rust, Elbridge	Upton, George A.
Rose, Frederick J.	Winchester, Benjamin J.
Swett, Joseph H.	Warner, Lorenzo D.
Stone, Frederick T.	Whidden, Albert H.
Sanborn, John F.	Wiggin, Andrew J.
Small, Daniel A.	Waterman, James L.
Southwick, Lewis B.	Walkup, James E.
Webster, Caleb A. ‡	

COMPANY D--CHARLESTOWN.

Captain, Thomas F. Howard.	Priv'ts, Boynton, William F.
1st Lieut., George H. Marden, jr.	Battisto, John B.
2d " Charles P. Whittle.	Brackett, Isaac W.
1st Sergt., Valentine Walburg.	Branch, Miram R.
George W. Kilham.	Bibrim, Joseph
George Chell.	Bailey, William
John E. Marden.	Bailey, Henry C.
Edward G. Fox.	Bowers, Charles E.
George W. Whittle.	Celman, William
Corporals, William G. Ash.	Carney, Charles J.
Albion B. Perham.	Cassidy, Phillip
Joseph F. Dwight.	Collins, Daniel
Samuel R. Marple.	Clough, William
Joseph A. Crawford,	Chamberlin, John H.
Edward Farniloe.	Conlin, Peter
Alexander E. Hews.	Doyle, William
Charles H. Arnold.	Delano, Frank E.
George H. McLeod.	Delaney, Daniel
Musicians, Albert B. Whittle.	Duggin, John J.
Albert Nelson.	Dickson, Walter E.
Priv'ts, Abern, Michael	Doyle, Michael B.
Alden, John	Evans, King S.
Abbott, Albert C.	Ester, George H.
Abrams, Charles B.	Ewing, Robert S.
Ayers, John H.	Gabriel, William A.



COMPANY D — CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Green, Thomas B.	Priv'ts, O'Brien, John *
Hardy, William E.	Poor, James W.
Han, Frederick	Perley, Elbridge G.
Hitchborn, Henry	Pierce, David H.
Hitchings, Lawson	Parker, Charles
Johnson, Lewis E.	Palmer, Samuel *
Jackman, William *	Robbins, Samuel W.
Jones, Charles	Rodgers, Matthew H.
Kiug, Joseph F.	Randall, John C.
Leighton, Thomas	Richardson, George H.
Lewis, Charles E.	Sendall, Henry J.
Lynch, John	Smith, Charles *
McLeod, John	Sweeney, James *
Murray, William F.	Tannat, George S.
McFarland, William	Thompson, Isaac
Moulton, Frank B.	Trumbull, John B.
McElroy, Edward	Upton, Samuel
Mardin, Charles	Ward, John
Maguire, Thomas	Williams, David O.
Niles, James	Winters, Richard M.
O'Neil, Thomas	Walden, William H.

COMPANY E — BOSTON.

Captain, John Kent.	Priv'ts, Ackers, John L. P.
1st Lieut., George Myrick.	Barrett, James
2d " Andrew J. Holbrook.	Baker, Darius
1st Sergt., Edwin F. Wyer.	Baker, Watson
Isaac Myrick, jr.	Baker, Charles P.
George A. Deering.	Baker, George H.
Jarius Lincoln, jr.	Baker, Sylvester F.
Lewis H. Kingsbury.	Brooks, Webster
Corporals, Zoeth Snow, jr.	Baker, Washington I.
Daniel Wing.	Chickering, Francis H.
Horatio Howes.	Coney, Albert B.
Henry Perkins.	Crosby, James F.
Edmund Matthews.	Coleman, Isaac
Frank A. Wall.	Chase, Lawrence
Joseph S. Bragdon.	Considine, John
Alfred C. Finney, †	Chase, Edwin
George E. Hopkins.	Chamberlin, George S.
Musicians, Edward H. Lincoln.	Davis, S. Augustus
Robert W. Allen.*	Ellis, George A.



COMPANY E—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Ellis, Warren H.	Priv'ts, McAnaney, Thomas
Ellis, Frederick N.	Marchent, Allen
Elbridge, Eben	Mansir, John
Elbridge, Thomas R.	Myrick, Joseph A.
Fairbanks, Levi	Mecarta, Elon S.
Frail, Henry M.	Moulton, Elbridge
Fisher, George S.	Ockington, Joseph P.
Foss, Joseph	Oler, Hermon
Finney, Charles E.	Pollard, Charles C.
Gowell, John W.	Perry, Russell
Gray, Edmund H.	Payne, Dexter E.
Greenleaf, John W.	Paine, Benjamin F.
Greenwood, Marcena M.	Parker, John A.
Hall, George G.	Perkins, Augustus
Hall, Hiram H.	Richardson, George W.
Hall, Luther	Riley, William J.
Hall, Joseph W.	Rouke, James E.
Hall, Jeremiah C.	Seabury, Josiah W.
Hartshorn, Joseph W.	Smalley, Peter B.
Howes, Henry F.	Sharp, William
Howes, Edwin	Slocum, Smith P.
Harrimon, Henry G.*	Stokoe, Robert H.
Ives, Robert A.	Seaboria, Peterly
Jones, Eliphalet J.	Skerry, Michael
Jones, Enoch C.	Spooner, Stephen
Jones, James B.	Snow, David
Jenkins, Ellis	Stiles, Arthur W.
Kingsley, Albert A.	Thatcher, Franklin
Libbey, Allen	Wyman, Benjamin F.
Morse, Ezra	Wilkinson, William
McCurdy, George A.	Wenzell, Dana M.
Wheeler, William H.	

COMPANY F—MEDFORD.

Captain, Charles Currier.	Corporals, George M. Teel.
1st Lieut. Alfred Haskell.	Lyman M. Lee.
2d " Elisha N. Pierce.	Everett Newhall.
1st Sergt. James F. Gibn.	Edwin C. Burbank.
George N. Williamson.	Josiah W. Parker.
David O. Floyd.	George U. Kimball.
Francis A. Lander.	Aug. G. Baxter.
Charles Russell.	Silas F. Wild.



COMPANY F—CONTINUED.

Musician, Charles H. Prentiss.	Priv'ts, Kimball, Isaiah W.
Lucius L. Woolley.	Keene, Atwill C.
Wagoner, Charles C. Pierce.	Locke, James D.
Priv'ts, Adams, Joseph D.	Litchfield, Joseph V.
Adams, Samuel	Lawrence, William
Bagley, Alonzo L.	Lord, Stephen
Brown, Hiram	Looney, Timothy *
Butters, Andrew	Mason, Edwin H.
Bragdon, George W.	McGillicuddy, James
Black, Lewis	McAlear, James
Barker, William H. S.	McKenney, Andrew
Breonahan, Jeremiah	Means, George W.
Clark, Gorham B.	Miller, George W.
Currell, Elbridge G.	Mathews, Eben B.
Currell, Elbridge G., jr.	McGillicuddy, Daniel ‡
Curtin, Francis	Miller, William *
Curtin, Andrew	Oliver, Samuel F.
Denham, David A.	O'Connell, Michael
Davis, Samuel	O'Brien, Michael
Darling, Theodore	Page, Ephraim C.
Dwyer, Thomas	Peak, Heratio N., jr.
Fett, Jacob	Powell, John F.
Farley, Thomas	Powers, James N.
Gilson, William	Rich, Stillman
Gee, Nathaniel	Reed, Alvin R.
Gould, Thomas	Riley, Michael
Garner, James	Smith, Frank B.
Gray, Arthur W.	Stinson, Alden M.
Howard, James	Stevens, Alfred
Hooker, David S., jr.	Stock, Henry
Hayford, Seth	Sanborn, John H.
Harding, William	Sampson, George H.
Harding, Stephen ‡	Towle, James
Hartshorn, Hollis	Tay, Francis I.
Hervey, Frank	Tyler, Daniel *
Howe, Humphrey B.	Wood, Dexter T.
Hendarkin, Timothy *	Willis, Calvin W.
Hines, Ira	Walker, Judson
Jones, William E.	White, John M.
James, John	Wheeler, William M.



COMPANY G — WOBURN.

Captain.	William T. Grammer.	Priv'ts,	Fuller, Charles E.
1st Lieut.,	Charles S. Converse.		Gleason, Albert, jr.
2d " "	William A. Colgate.		Hart, Henry T.
1st Sergt.,	John P. Stevens.		Hall, Abiatha M.
	Horace N. Hastings.		Hopkins, Leonard F.
	James Walker.		Hill, Charles
	Thomas Glynn.		Jameson, Andrew
	Oliver W. Rogers.		Jones, Luther F.
Corporals,	Samuel R. Dolliver.		Johnson, John H.
	Thomas T. Ferguson.		Kelley, George A.
	Josiah Brown.		Kimball, George W.
	George K. Horne.		Kimball, Charles M.
	Ephraim W. Hadley.		Kendall, William T.
	Samuel E. Wyman.		Kilborne, Walter A.
	Joseph Johnson.		Knowlton, James H.
	Thomas J. Hall.		Knox, Joseph J.
Musicians,	Thomas N. Sullivan.		Lamon, George W.
	Samuel Rinn.		Lawrence, Eber H.
Wagoner,	John B. Davis.		LeBaron, Joseph F. S.
Priv'ts,	Ames, Jacob		LeBaron, John S.
	Bancroft, George		Linnell, Joseph
	Blaisdell, Irving C.		Little, James
	Bowers, Charles R.		Lord, Henry T.
	Buckman, Bowen. 2d.		Lovejoy, Albert B.
	Buxton, Marshall F.		Marion, Horace E.
	Bulfinch, Henry		Martin, Thomas
	Bulfinch, Edward		Moore, Milton
	Burns, John		Murdock, Alexander
	Carroll, Charles E.		Murphy, Michael K.
	Carroll, Jerome		Nickles, John R., jr.
	Colegate, William C. C.		Patten, Weston S.
	Cottle, Edmund C.		Parker, George
	Cummings, William H.		Parker, Charles
	Cummings, Francis		Page, Alvin
	Crockett, Charles L.		Richardson, Calvin W.
	Champney, Edwin G.		Richardson, Clark T.
	Danforth, Daniel W.		Richardson, Johnson
	Dearborn, George W.		Richards, John M.
	Dean, Henry U.		Stowers, Thomas P.
	Flagg, Charles A.		Staples, Fort
	Flagg, George A.		Stevens, Orrin W.
	Fletcher, Bernard		Stevens, Oscar F.
	Foss, Charles H.		Starkweather, Josiah F.
	French, Samuel R.		Spear, William H.



COMPANY G—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Seeley, Montessor	Priv'ts, Wyman, John
Spencer, Eben R.	Walker, James H., jr.
Tay, John B., jr.	Wade, Martin V.
Tabor, Newell Z.	Wood, Charles T.
Taylor, Dennis	Winn, Otis K.
Tenney, Warren E.	Winn, Abel T.

Weston, Henry G.

COMPANY H—CHARLESTOWN.

Captain, Caleb Drew.†	Priv'ts, Claridge, Frederick
1st Lieut., Walter Everett.	Davis, William W.
2d " D. Webster Davis.	Dearborn, Daniel H.
1st Sergt., John M. Coll.	Everett, Horace S.
Joseph Moulton.	Emerson, Howard B.
William Spaulding.	Edgerly, Lyman W.
Amos S. Hilton.	Fowler, Henry P.
Edward F. Everett.	Goss, James F.
Corporals, John C. Carr.	Gay, John P.
Thomas R. Roulstone.	Gordon, Charles H.
Charles H. Allen.	Gary, Edwin F.
Horatio N. Doyle.	Harrington, Arthur
George Prescott.	Hunting, Herbert W.
William D. F. Miller.	Holmes, Warner A.
Edward L. LeFerre.†	Hildreth, Reuben
Benj. G. Blanchard, jr.†	Hildreth, John P.
Musicians, Joseph H. Knox.	Harding, Alvin W.
Joseph F. Mason.	Harding, Frederick H.
Wagoner, Joseph Daniels.	Hardy, Henry C.†
Priv'ts, Archer, William H.	Ingalls, James P.
Archer, Edwin W.	James, George
Allen, Frank E.†	Kenah, Ezra B.
Akins, John, jr.	Leman, Frederick W.
Barstow, Edward F.	Lincoln, Charles E.
Bedloe, Thomas	McAuslan, William H.†
Bibbim, William F.†	Morrill, George E.
Butts, William D.	Meador, John K.
Barrett, John, jr.	Mullett, Thomas W.
Brazer, William H.	Morse, James A.
Bryant, John	Mallon, Andrew J.
Conn, Henry†	Mann, Charles H.
Colson, Charles A.	Miskelley, James W.
Colbert, Lawrence E.†	Miskelley, Edward H.
Cross, John	Mason, Theodore L.



COMPANY II — CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Melvin, William W.†	Priv'ts, Raymond, Joel, jr.
Nash, William T., jr.	Rice, Augustus R.
Newcomb, Edward	Stoodley, Joseph E.†
Poor, Edwin H.	Schillinger, Benjamin F.
Pease, Albion P.	Seavey, Albert
Parshley, Alonzo V.	Schwartz, James L.
Parshley, Sylvester	Sumner, Stephen
Parker, Daniel T.	Stevens, Edward C.
Prescott, Melvin	Stiles, Samuel D.
Pomroy, Thomas J.	Titus, D. Frank
Pluisted, George O.	Varrell, John H.
Roulstone, Edwin A.	Webster, George A.†
Reed, Thomas B.	Williams, Samuel, jr.
Robinson, Frank T.	Whittemore, Theodosius, jr.
Robertson, Charles M.	Whiting, Henry L.
Ramsey, Royal	Wiley, Samuel A.†
Whitney, Edward E.†	

COMPANY I — MARLBORO'.

Captain, Charles B. Newton.	Priv'ts, Babcock, William T.
1st Lieut., Andrew A. Powers.	Barker, Justin D.
2d " William S. Frost	Barnes, Joseph W.
1st Sergt., William D. Taylor.	Bennett, Freeman R.
Samuel L. Holt.	Berry, John E.
George Balcom.	Blake, Charles E.
A. S. Trowbridge.	Blair, John
Henry H. Perry.	Bliss, Charles H.
1st Sergt., Thomas W. Hazel.	Bond, Edmund E.
Corporals, Levi O. Cunningham.	Bourdreau, Eusibee
Henry A. Woodbury.	Brewer, Theodore M.
John H. Sawyer.	Brown, Edward A.
Amory S. Haynes.	Bullard, James M.
William Alley.	Burgess, John F.
Francis Babcock.	Chase, Benjamin
William H. Larrabee.	Clailin, James F.
Frank Bean.	Crosby, Ariel
Musicians, Lewis T. Howe.	Corser, George A.
Willard G. Bruce.	Dispeau, James F.
Wagoner, Mearl B. Priest.	Dumas, Peter
Priv'ts, Adams, Charles	Ellis, George
Andrews, Henry K. W.	Farnsworth, Luther H.
Babcock, Edmund B.	Fogg, George
Babcock, Harrison T.	Flynn, Jeremiah

COMPANY I—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Gibbs, Lyman	Priv'ts, Pedrick, Joseph W.
Gibbs, William	Perry, Edward A.
Grenache, Claude	Pierce, William D.
Hartford, Erastus G.	Priest, George O.
Hastings, Augustus L.	Priest, Gilman
Hastings, Edward M.	Page, Frank W.
Hill, Charles W.	Sawyer, Rufus C.
Holt, Stephen A.	Smith, Augustus E.
Howe, Ephraim D.	Smith, George W.
Howe, George W.	Smith, Stephen
Howe, Wallace	Spoesrel, George
Hulburt, James D.	Stratton, Isaac C.
Jilson, James	Starkey, Charles B.†
Jordan, James W.	Temple, George L.
Jourdan, John	Temple, Henry M.
Kurtz, Charles	Temple, Marshall H.
Lancy, Samuel O.	Whitecomb, David B.
Loftus, Martin J.	White, Charles H.
Lowell, Frank H.	White, Nathaniel H.
McIntire, John	Wood, Henry
Merrill, John A.	Wood, William W.
Murphy, Richard	Woodbury, Alfred I.
Newton, Francis M.	Works, George L.
Nourse, Andrew L.	Wright, Aaron W.
Nourse, Joseph	Wright, Albert A.
O'Brien, John	Wright, Charles E.
	Wright, Edward E.

COMPANY K—WATERTOWN.

Captain, Joseph Crafts.	Corporals, Zenas Winslow.
1st Lieut., Florence C. Crowley.	James A. Ellis.
2d " Ira J. Osborne.	Horace W. Otis.
1st Sergt., John H. Carter.	William F. Fiske.
William F. Baldwin.	Musicians, Thomas Miller.
John H. Whelen.	James Dunn.
Otis A. Whitecomb.	Wagoner, Lyman H. Chase.
Charles Brigham.	Priv'ts, Arnold, Ambrose
Bainbridge S. Houghton.†	Blanchard, James H.
Corporals, James G. Wormwood.	Bent, Judson
Jacob G. Boyce.	Brogan, Michael
Charles Adams.	Burns, Patrick
Seldon H. Rosebrook.	Collins, John
Joseph S. Perkins.	Curtis, John D.



COMPANY K—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Crowley, William

Carsons, Elbridge C.

Carsons, Francis D.

Derby, Amos L.

Daley, John

DeWyre, Andrew

Dardiss, Thomas

Dexter, George A.

Fisher, Charles R.

Foster, Charles

Garrity, Patrick

Gleason, Daniel W.

Grant, Samuel

Gillespie, John E.

Howe, Charles A.

Howes, Micajah C.

Hill, Charles F.

Harrington, George E.

Hilton, Charles C.

Horn, George W., jr.

Howard, Frederick A.*

Ireland, Edward C.

Jones, William

Joyce, Patrick

Kennedy, James

Lindley, Austin W.

Lyman, J. D.

McCabe, James F.

Priv'ts, Mullaly, John

McNamara, J. D.*

McBride, Michael

Nelson, Samuel

Nichols, George C.

Otis, Ward M.

Ober, Peter A.

Ober, Oliver M.

Parsons, William H.

Pond, John A.

Priest, Charles H.

Penderghast, Thomas

Priest, Francis H.†

Raud, Nahum

Richardson, Edward F.

Russell, Jeremiah, jr.

Rhoades, George L.*

Stackpole, Edwin A.

Smith, Thomas C.

Sullivan, Dennis

Sibley, Mark N.

Sanger, Charles E.

Stanley, John S.

Stanton, Jacob C., jr.

Shute, James G.

Tygho, Joseph

Toole, Patrick

Wilson, Daniel H.

Wilson, James.

BAND.

J. KENNEDY, Leader.

H. K. Holder.

Samuel Rinn.

— Brooks.

— Morse.

— Sinclair.

— Parker.

J. K. Meader.

G. A. McCurdy.

— Weston.

— Perkins.

— Wornwood.

John Wyman.

C. H. Prentiss.

L. L. Wooley.

— Whitcomb.

* Deserted.

† Died.



THE ONE HUNDRED-DAY'S MEN.

Just before the midsummer of 1864, the authorities at Washington feared a visit from Lee's troops when the army of the Potomac should be placed on the South side of the James River.

The contemplated point of diversion was the National Capitol, and the most feasible way to reach it, by Confederate troops, seemed to be by the Shenandoah Valley across the Potomac into Maryland, taking it in reverse. This apparent movement, if undertaken, would call into use the whole available army in the Middle Department, under General Lew Wallace, and foreseeing this, the President called for one hundred-day volunteers.

As usual, Massachusetts immediately recruited her quota, and the Fifth, under Col. George H. Peirson, left camp July 28th, 1864, with 886 men, with orders to proceed to Washington, but were detained by order of Gen. Lew Wallace at Baltimore, and were sent by him into camp at "Mamkin's Wood," some four miles from Baltimore. Soon after this, the entire regiment were ordered to Fort McHenry, commanded by General Morris, and under Col. Peirson, the regiment garrisoned the Fort for several weeks. Companies B, E, and H were ordered to Fort Marshall, commanded by Col. Peirson, Major Grammer retaining command of those companies left in Fort McHenry that were not detailed under Col. Worcester at Federal Hill. There were several details of companies and detachments at various times, Corporal Webster of Co. H, and seven men had charge of the Lazerette Magazine, Lieut. Fowler of Co. F, and 20 men were stationed at Fort Carrol, Capt. Marden of Co. D, had charge of a



portion of the recruits for distribution ; Capt. D. Webster Davis of Co. H, with several other Companies did some important duties at Monocacy, and during election, most of the regiment was stationed at various points on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

The regimen was assembled on the 1st of November, and prepared for their return home. During their term of service they performed their duties with great satisfaction to the Commander of the 8th Army Corps. General Lew Wallace, and General Morris in command of Fort McHenry complimented Lieut. William H. Spaulding, of Co. H, for the efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of Post Adjutant.

Colonel George H. Peirson was president of the Military Commission, and of the Court Martial in Baltimore.

The Charlestown Companies were received in Boston, upon their arrival home on the morning of the 7th of November, 1864, by a battalion of past members of the Artillery, City Guards, and Cadets, numbering 300 men, under command of Col. J. B. Norton as Chief Marshal, assisted by John M. Call, William W. Davis, and James Swords. The line of march was taken up, and proceeded toward Charlestown, and upon reaching City Square, the Band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the companies marched to Prescott Hall, where a bountiful collation was prepared by Enoch J. Clark. Mayor Stone welcomed the soldiers, and was pleased that they had arrived home in time to vote.

The regiment was mustered out of service Nov. 16th, 1864, at Readville.



ROSTER OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel,	GEORGE H. PIERSON.
Lieutenant-Colonel, . .	WILLIAM E. C. WORCESTER.
Major,	WILLIAM T. GRAMMER.
Surgeon,	JOSHUA B. TREADWELL.
Assistant-Surgeon, . . .	GEORGE H. JONES.
Adjutant,	EDWIN WYER.
Quartermaster,	CHARLES CUBBER.
Sergeant-Major,	WILLIAM H. HURD.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, .	DANIEL W. LAWRENCE.
Commissary-Sergeant, . .	THOMAS T. FERGUSON.
Hospital Steward,	M. AUGUSTUS FULLER.

COMPANY A — SOUTH BOSTON.

Captain, George H. Homer.	Priv'ts, Clark, C. S.
1st Lieut., Charles J. Craibe.	Colton, D. S.
2d " Edward P. Jackson.	Conway, T.
1st Sergt., William Luttet.	Cracklin, J. F.
J. C. Singer.	Crook, Charles
Augustus Ray.	Cutter, James R.
John E. Walsh.	Dean, John
David A. Nason.	Degam, Phillip
Corporals, George H. Troup.	Doherty, P.
George N. Cragin.	Earnest, Anet
Lemuel B. S. Dweilley.	Fernald, H.
Frederick Crowell.	Fitzgerald, John.
Charles Spear.	French, B. F.
Alexander Peterson.	Frizzel, James
Joseph W. Finney.	Flynn, John J.
Charles E. Jackson.	Digby, G. J.
Musicians, Lyman R. Whitecomb.	Goodwin, Benjamin
Charles M. Melville.	Goodwin, Charles A.
Priv'ts, Atkinson, F. E.	Grant, John
Barnard, B. W.	Griffin, Frank
Bartlett, C. W.	Gurry, John
Baumeister, John	Harold, Bernard E.
Burns, William	Howes, Alvin C.
Califf, W. S.	Howe, Frederick
Callahan, J. F.	King, Louis H.
Chipman, Samuel K.	Kilduff, William T.
Churchill, E. R.	Lamb, Edward C.



COMPANY A — CONTINUED

Priv'ts, Lang, Alfred T.	Priv'ts, Robinson, Edwin
Ledwith, Bernard	Roe, Walter W.
Leonard, Wendell	Schromm, John
Lincoln, George W.	Sheehan, C. H.
Love, Walter W.	Stevens, Charles E.
Macon, Michael	Stevens, George
Mason, William	Sullivan, Daniel S.
McGilpin, John	Sullivan, Patrick
McIntire, George A.	Swallow, Thomas J.
McKeon, Frank	Tenney, G. L.
McNamara, Frank	Tibbets, G. W.
Mundy, Thomas B.	Thompson, James E.
Norton, John	Tucker, George A.
Otis, James	Turner, William J.
Phinney, Prince A.	Tyrec, John C.
Pike, William F.	Williams, Henry
Plympton, William	Wright, Joseph R.

COMPANY B — SOMERVILLE.

Captain, John N. Coffin.	Priv'ts, Breenen, J. E.
1st Lieut., Chas. T. Robinson.	Butman, William
2d " Granville W. Daniels.	Calef, H. S.
1st Serjt., George W. Burrows.	Carter, H. F.
Win. E. Dixon.	Cochrane, E. W.
Wallace M. Wotten.	Crown, W. S.
C. E. Hobbs.	Cowan, Timothy
Philip O. Woodberry.	Davenport, C. H.
Corporals, Edward H. Aiken.	Davis, James
Jabez P. Dill.	Dennis, John
George H. Hale.	Draper, G. L.
Fred. W. Johnson.	Dunn, James
John McMaster.	Ellis, J. W.
O. M. Ober.	Flanders, C. E.
Amos Pettingell.	Freeman, C. H.
Frank G. Williams.	Freeman, S. Frank
Musicians, E. S. Hopkins.	Furfey, Patrick
F. Wadburg.	Goodrich, H. D.
Priv'ts, Allen, S. J.	Goodwin, W. H.
Bailey, Alvin R.	Hall, S. S.
Barlett, H. A.	Hart, Edward
Blanchard, A. B.	Hatch, John W.
Bradley, J. R.	Heath, T. H.



COMPANY B—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Hodson, Henry	Priv'ts, Prescott, Warren R.
Holman, Alvin	Powers, Joseph E.
Hopkins, L. P.	Pratt, Thos. S.
Hurd, Luther	Preston, L. H.
Ireland, James L.	Puiney, Alverdo
James, Frank	Randall, William
Knapp, Samuel	Ricker, George F.
Lewis, Geo. F.	Richmond, James
Lovering, Henry	Robinson, J. Warner
McCart, James	Rood, Charles H.
McCormick, J. H.	Russell, Wm. O.
McCurdy, James	Sanborn, Tudor
McDermott, Frank	Stevens, S. H.
Miller, W. A.	Stone, Frank S.
Morgan, C. C.	Taft, Albert M.
Neiss, Geo. B.	Tufts, Albert
O'Leary, Arthur W.	Tyler, C. H.
Packard, John A.	Vibbert, A. H.
Page, Caleb A.	Wellington, Edwin R.
Palmer, G. E.	Wellington, S. L.
Peacock, Edward	White, Fred. A.
Pond, John F.	Winnard, Edwin.

COMPANY C—DANVERS.

Captain, Geo. F. Barnes.	Priv'ts, Abbott, A. B.
1st Lieut., Wm. L. Thompson.	Beckert, William C.
2d " B. F. Southwick.	Bodge, William H.
1st Sergt., Louis A. Manning.	Bosworth, F.
Geo. H. Little.	Brown, Andrew K.
Jos. N. Burbeck.	Buxton, S. P.
Wm. H. Hildreth.	Carr, Charles F.
Henry H. Waugh.	Durant, L. S.
Corporals, Frank D. Tripp.	Eldridge, Lewis Y.
James L. Waterman.	Estes, R. G.
Edward B. Durfee.	Farnum, George A.
Frank P. Reed.	Finley, John W.
Thos. J. Putnam.	Gage, George L.
Benj. N. Moore.	Galeucia, S. B.
Joseph H. Swett.	Graham, George S.
Isaac D. Paul.	Glinn, Charles F.
Musicians, Charles L. Mason.	Hall, William H.
Arthur G. Leonard.	Hamilton, Charles L.

COMPANY C—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Harrington, George E.	Priv'ts, Rounds, H. F.
Haven, L. C.	Rounds, Ira F.
Hildreth, Stephen G.	Rowell, G.
Hill, John Q.	Rudderham, Charles
Holland, Henry, jr.	Russell, John H.
Howes, M. C.	Safford, Asa
Jacobs, Andrew N.	Shannon, John F.
Johnson, F. E.	Shove, Edward
Leonard, M. B.	Smith, Richard E.
Lonsdale, James	Stackpole, William A.
Marsh, George A.	Stanley, Gustavus
Meek, Henry M.	Stiles, Augustus
Merrill, Henry A.	Stiles, Charles
Metzger, William	Studley, Timothy R.
Morse, Charles S.	Sweet, Horace W.
Motley, Patrick	Symonds, Charles A.
Munroe, B. F.	Teel, George C.
Nichols, Enoch	Thatcher, Thomas N.
Nourse, Samuel W.	Tilton, S. S.
Osgood, George H.	Trask, Samuel P.
Paine, William H.	Tuckermann, A. H.
Parkinson, Jacob	Turner, Erdix T.
Pearson, Amos	Wardwell, Henry
Perry, William A.	Welch, William P.
Place, Charles W.	White, Edson H.
Poor, F. W.	Whittemore, Henry
Procter, Edward W.	Wiley, Z. T.
Raddin, Albert	Wordell, Uriah
Rochester, D. M.	Wordell, Weston

COMPANY D—CHARLESTOWN.

Captain, G. H. Marden, jr.	Corporals, John Durgin.
1st Lieut. Charles P. Whittle.	Elijah D. Gossom.
2d " George W. Kilham.	Eugene J. Miller.
1st Sergt. George Chell.	Howard F. Rowe.
John E. Marden.	Musicians, James M. Jackson. ‡
Edward G. Fox.	Daniel Coughlin.
Alex E. Hewes.	Priv'ts, Anderson, D. W.
Charles J. Carney.	Badger, Stillman
Corporals, Albert C. Abbott.	Bent, George H.
John Ward.	Berry, Charles S.
William A. Stodder.	Blake, Charles W.
Philip E. Cassidy.	Bulhad, Charles D.



COMPANY D—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Colburn, Charles F.
 Cross, Eben M.
 Dooley, J. A.
 Drown, A. H.
 Ester, George H.
 Foster, William B.
 Gabriel, Charles
 Gage, M. H.
 Gahn, Joseph
 Gardner, George
 Gilbert, John H.
 Grace, William L.
 Grant, George W.
 Green, Daniel L.
 Hammond, George A.
 Harney, James M.
 Harrington, John G.
 Harrington, Thomas J.
 Hatch, Seth
 Hertel, Frederic U.
 Hollis, Frederic A.
 Hollis, William L.
 Holmes, Edward A.
 Huff, George H.
 Hunter, M. C.
 Jones, Howard
 Keele, James J.
 Kennedy, E. H.
 Kimball, L. B.
 Lake, A. A.
 Lander, William D.
 Lennahan, M. W.
 Libbey, Charles W.

Priv'ts, Mack, Edward A.
 Macomber, Charles
 Madden, Thos. F.
 Mason, Daniel
 McCabe, James F.
 McDonald, Joseph H.
 McEleney, Philip J.
 McIntire, James
 McIntire, John C.
 McLeod, John
 Middleton, James W.
 Minot, Johan
 Poor, James W.
 Putnam, George
 Putney, H. B.
 Randall, John C.
 Richards, Charles H.
 Robinson, Charles
 Robie, Henry L.
 Sanderson, Frederic
 Seaver, Albert
 Simonds, William F.
 Smith, Charles H.
 Smith, Edward F.
 Stodden, J. F.
 Tibbetts, D. W.
 Tolman, H. J.
 Towne, H. M.
 Turnbull, J. H.
 Wemyss, Charles C.
 Whitney, Moses
 Woodbury, Henry
 Wright, Thomas H.

COMPANY E—MARLBORO'.

Captain, David L. Brown.
 1st Lieut., George L. Crosby.
 2d " William B. Rice.
 1st Sergt., Alfred D. Gleason.
 T. Augustus Hills.
 S. H. Parker.
 M. P. Rice.
 Ephraim Gates, jr.

Corporals, John Brown.
 Henry N. Spring.
 Frank McKendry.
 Francis G. Carter.
 George R. Damon.
 George O. Priest.
 C. F. Pierce.
 John F. Whiting



COMPANY E—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Agin, Thomas

Albee, M. H.

Alley, E. R.

Baird, J. H.

Barnard, George D.

Barrows, Joel E.

Bennett, A. A.

Bennett, G. L.

Bingham, Charles G.

Blackington, George D.

Brewer, Henry C.

Brigham, A. M.

Brown, E. A.

Brown, G. F.

Bullard, W. H.

Butterworth, A. D.

Butterworth, L. N.

Clark, C. W.

Conant, H. C.

Cook, Aldrich

Cox, L. A.

Cummings, A. F.

Cunningham, C. C.

Davidson, Edward A.†

Donally, Thomas

Driver, George N.

Drumey, John

Dugan, Michael

Ellwell, H. W.

Fairbanks, A. P.

Felton, H. F.

Fitzgerald, John

Franklin, Asa M.

Gates, Jerome S.

Hastings, E. Murton

Henry, William E.

Hinkley, Dexter B.

Hudson, Herbert A.

Jones, Edward

Kirby, John W.

Larreau, Edward

Priv'ts, Lawrence, Samuel A.

Lowd, George W.

Mace, H. W.

McAuslan, James

McGee, John

Miles, Alonzo

Miles, L. H.

Morgan, Thomas

Morse, J. T.

Murray, Thomas

Newton, F. B.

Nicholls, John M.

Nourse, Adrian T.

Nourse, Fred. F.‡

Nourse, Parkman

Nourse, Roscoe

Oaks, J. G.

O'Connell, Daniel

Owens, John F.

Parker, George H.

Perry, Crosby A.

Piper, Fred. G.

Proctor, William T.

Quigg, John

Reed, Henry

Richardson, George A.

Russell, A. W.

Russell, George S.

Smith, G. C.

Stevens, F. E.

Tebb, Peter

Thompson, George E.

Tucker, Nathan T.

Wallace, Charles E.

Wheeler, J. W.

Whiting, H. L. M. R.

Whitney, Edward

Whitney, J. W.

Wilder, Granville W.

Wilder, J. W.

Wollmer, John A.



COMPANY F — BOSTON.

Captain,	Philip J. Cootey,	Priv'ts,	Ferguson, H. C.
1st Lieut.,	William C. Gough.		Fisk, Wilbur A.
2d " "	Walter S. Fowler.		Foss, G. C.
1st Sergt.,	A. Jacobs.		Gay, E. W.
	Edward W. Trescott.		Grant, C. E.
	Loring A. Chase.		Gustin, Lorenzo
	George P. Walcott.		Handy, C. F.
	Charles E. Cook.		Hardy, Stephen
Corporals,	William A. Gould.		Harrington, George S.
	George B. Boles.		Herrick, Charles F.
	George J. Morse.		Higginson, Lewis
	Winslow Herrick.		Hill, J. G.
	Edward D. Cornish.		Hillard, F. S.
	Cyrus A. Page.		Holland, W. A., jr.
	George C. Appleton.		Jones, Oscar
	George C. C. Sturtevant.		Keith, H. A.
Priv'ts,	Arnold, Alfred E.		Kingsbury, George C.†
	Atkinson, William D.		Kimball, Charles L.
	Averill, George H.		Lawrence, W. H. H.
	Baker, B. F.		Lethbridge, William H.
	Bartlett, C. E.		Lincoln, Revere
	Barton, Alfred		Lovett, F. H.
	Blood, C. F.		Lyons, Charles E.
	Bond, F. H.		Lyon, W. A.
	Bridge, Samuel G.		Mansfield, Ezra A.
	Bruce, Samuel C.		Mansfield, T. F.
	Buffon, F. F.		Maynard, J. F.
	Buntin, William H.		McClannin, Joseph W.
	Carter, Frank		McLean, John F.
	Cheever, Joseph W.		Norcross, Arthur
	Clapp, E. A.		Palmer, Charles D.
	Clark, C. D.		Perry, C. W. B.
	Claridge, A. S.		Pierce, Nicholas
	Cobb, Charles H.		Prouty, A. B.
	Crocker, J. T.		Rand, J. H.
	Cushing, Robert		Richards, Edward H.
	Danforth, Noble		Rogers, Eugen L.
	Dearborn, L.		Salisbury, W. G.
	Dennison, J. W.		Saunders, Sidney
	Dudley, J. V.		Shaw, J. G.
	Ewer, G. F.		Slattery, J. J.
	Evans, William D.		Smith, S. L.
	Faunce, W. H.		Stoddard, Elliot



COMPANY F—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Tisdale, William	Priv'ts, Weeks, N. O.
Townsend, Edward A.	Whitney, Charles J.
Underhill, A. S.	Whitaker, George L.
Vinal, George E.	Wills, Robert
Weeks, Henry	Young, Carlos G.
Young, Frank A.	

COMPANY G—WOBURN.

Captain, Charles S. Converse.	Priv'ts, Carton, Richard.
1st Lieut., Edwin F. Wyer.	Chadbourne, Humphrey
" " Charles E. Fuller.	Cheney, A. F.
2d " Charles E. Fuller.	Chamberlain, E. C.
" " Montresser Seeley.	Coffin, Eben M.
1st Sergt., Samuel R. Dolliver.	Cook, E. H.
Montresser Seeley.	Cook, H. E.
Thomas J. Hall.	Cook, P. N.
Horace E. Marion.	Cormick, Peter
Samuel F. Wyman.	Cummings, Everett
Charles Parker.	Curtis, J. W.
Thomas T. Ferguson.	Cutler, Stephen H.
Corporals, Otis K. Winn.	Dean, H. U.
Edward G. Champney.	Duren, G. W.
Edmund C. Cottle.	Eaton, Marshall
Webster Brooks.	Ellis, James K.
Charles E. Wood.	Folger, J. H.
E. W. Hadley.	Franklin, B. A., jr.
Samuel R. French.	Frye, Timothy
George A. Kelley.	Green, John E.
George A. Flagg.†	Hadley, Henry
Priv'ts, Adams, Henry	Hall, Joseph W.
Allen, Montresser T.	Hall, Luther
Alley, William	Halliday, Frederic P.
Bartlett, Charles A.	Harriman, Hiram
Bennett, D. F.	Heath, Benjamin
Bidwell, J. F.	Hooper, Charles O.
Bradford, C. W.	Hunt, Perley M.
Brigham, S. T.	Kimball, G. W.
Brown, J. S.	Knowlton, J. H.
Bulard, E. B.	Knox, J. J.
Burbank, Charles	Lawrence, E. H.
Butters, George S.	Leach, A. A.
Carter, C. W.	Leonard, William



COMPANY G. — CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Litchfield, Lorenzo	Priv'ts, Richardson, G. W.
Littlefield, Clarence	Sawtelle, W. H.
Marden, David	Smith, Norman
Merriam, F. E.	Sullivan, T. V.
Moulton, Elbridge	Sweet, Albert A.
Newell, Frank A.	Taylor, Dennis
Newell, Frederic A.	Tufts, C. W.
Newhall, A. A.	Wade, Martin V. B.
Parkhurst, Herbert	Walker, James H.
Pearsons, Horace R. ‡	Ward, George F.
Perrego, J. G.	Waugh, W. W.
Perry, E. B.	Wheeler, John S.
Perry, H. W.	Whitten, Rufus R.
Pettee, H. A.	Williams, Fred. G.
Pierce, Warren T.	Williams, George F.
Poole, P. T.	Wood, Fred. H.
Pond, F. A.	Wright, Daniel, jr.

York, William S.

COMPANY H — CHARLESTOWN.

Captain, D. Webster Davis.	Priv'ts, Caryl, Henry
1st Lieut., William Spaulding.	Caswell, Jacob A.
2d " Andrew J. Bailey.	Cheney, Benjamin F.
1st Sergt., James K. Churchill.	Chesley, William
William H. Macauley.	Clark, George E.
Thomas R. Boulstone.	Colbert, Lawrence E.
William D. F. Miller.	Cole, Albert G. ‡
Alonzo Parslly.	Colson, Charles A.
Corporals, Ezra B. Lenah.	Crowningshield, Jacob
George A. Webster.	Cottle, Albert
William H. Archer.	Cummings, Lyman W.
Thomas W. Mullett.	Cutter, William B.
Henry C. Cutter.	Davis, Henry
Benjamin D. Willey.	Davis, John
Eben White, jr.	Downing, Washington J.
George F. Eaton.	Draper, Samuel
Musicians, Charles H. Prentiss.	Edmonds, Dexter A.
Walter C. Kelley.	Flaunagin, Matthew J.
Priv'ts, Barstow, E. E.	French, Samuel A.
Barnard, Henry	Gadd, George W.
Batchelder, George	Gilman, Granville
Blaisdell, Charles H.	Goldsmith, Howard



COMPANY H—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Gowen, John	Priv'ts, Norwood, H. J.
Hadlock, William E.	Osgood, A. G.
Hammond, D. P.	Palmer, Samuel, jr.
Harding, F. H.	Poole, Charles F.
Hatch, John Q.	Prescott, George W.
Hichborn, H. G.	Reed, W. C. B.
Hill, Frank	Richardson, George H.
Jordan, Henry L.	Roberts, John W.
Kidder, A. F.	Robertson, W. H. C.
Lewis, Charles H.	Sargent, Andrew J.
Loring, George H. M.	Sewall, A. C.
Loureiro, Constantine	Seymour, Herbert F.
Lovejoy, Fred. A.	Simonds, N. P.
McDonald, James P.	Stone, Charles H.
McAllaster, B. F.	Taggard, George E.
Merritt, O. P.	Titus, George F.
Miller, J. F.	Vottier, Alexander G.
Murrey, Edward	Waterman, Anthony
Murrey, Michael	Waterman, Frank O.
Newhall, George W.	Wilson, George E.

COMPANY I—HUDSON.

Captain, Andrew A. Powers.	Priv'ts, Andrews, J. A.
1st Lieut., William S. Frost.	Atkinson, George
2d " Luther H. Farnsworth.	Ball, Elliott H.
1st Sergt., Levi O. Cunningham.	Bond, E. E.
John B. Sawyer.	Bordreau, Peter
Amory S. Haynes.	Bride, J. W.
Frank Bean.	Brigham, A. A.
David B. Whitecomb.	Brigham, Wilbur F.
Corporals, Albert A. Wright.	Brown, Frank E.
William T. Babcock.	Brown, Henry E.
J. H. Berry.	Bryant, Joseph A.
Henry K. W. Andrews.	Carr, Thomas
Edward E. Wright.	Cavanaugh, James
John F. Rose.	Clark, G. Alonzo
Arel Crosby.	Coburn, Cyrus E.
William W. Wood.	Crosby, George O.
Musicians, W. G. Bruce.	Darling, George
J. Francis Whitney.	Darling, Seth W.
Priv'ts, Albee, Charles H.	Davison, F. J.
Aldrich, George	Dyar, Edward F.



COMPANY I—CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Eager, Frank R.	Priv'ts, Parmenter, J. W.
Emerson, Edwin R.	Parmenter, W. A.
Fay, Frederic	Powers, Amos P.
Fisher, Lyman	Powers, Edward L.
Gates, Lyman B.	Randall, H. N.
Goode, Thomas	Rice, Charles W.
Gott, Lemuel, jr. †	Rice, Henry
Hartsborn, E. H.	Roe, C. E.
Hastings, A. L.	Scott, Henry
Holden, L. C.	Smith, S. F.
Horton, James A.	Spoerel, George
Howe, E. L.	Stone, Orville E.
Howe, George A.	Stratton, I. C.
Howe, George L.	Tenney, W. H.
Howe, John H.	Tolman, H. J.
Johnston, James R.	Trowbridge, J. C.
Keyes, Sumner W.	Underwood, G.
Latham, S. B.	Weed, G. C.
Lavalley, Lewis	Wheeler, L. F.
Lawrence, Roswell	Wilkins, Lewis
Lyman, R. F.	Wilson, Henry
Moore, J. A.	Wood, Charles A.
Newton, C. C. M.	Wood, Charles T.
Ordway, T. C.	Wood, Stillman P.
Parmenter, H. L.	Woodbury, Alfred I.
Wright, Charles E.	

COMPANY K—STONEHAM.

Captain, Francis M. Sweetser.	Corporals, Charles Lane.
1st Lieut., Marshall P. Sweetser.	Ira G. Perry.
2d " Moses Downs, jr.	Alvin E. Hersey.
1st Sergt., Jefferson Hayes.	John Kingman.
Joseph W. Fields.	Musicians, Dennis A. Barnes.
George Jones.	Roseoe M. Flanders.
Andrew M. Latham.	Priv'ts, Atkinson, Benjamin
John B. Clough.	Austin, F. H.
William H. Hurd.	Briggs, Jeff. L.
Corporals, Eli N. Cotton.	Bonville, Lewis
M. J. Ferren.	Brown, George B.
M. Lacey.	Brown, Robert K.
Henry C. Keen.	Bruce, George W.



COMPANY K — CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Butterfield, W. G.	Priv'ts, Lynde, Granville
Churchill, A. K.	Martin, John W.
Clark, Moses	McCall, P.
Clement, J. H.	McKay, John
Cobb, F. E.	McNamara, John
Coffin, James	Moran, John
Cook, John O.	Morse, Sanford A.
Coney, George A.	Murray, George
Converse, Cyrus	Newhall, S. H.
Crosby, D. G.	Norris, True L.
Cummings, W. F.	Paige, Orra
Edwards, Wesley	Peabody, D. D.
Elliott, W. F.	Pennell, J. W.
Flanders, E. P.	Perry, A. E.
Ford, William E.	Peyton, James
Gilmore, J. S.	Phillips, H. L.
Grover, G. H.	Poor, Charles
Grover, William W.	Quimby, L. T.
Hadley, Aaron S.	Raverty, Hugh
Hadley, G. H.	Richardson, D. K.
Hall, J. H.	Robbins, Andrew
Harriman, Archibald	Robertson, L. O.
Harriman, Franklin	Rowe, Henry
Hawkins, E. D.	Skinner, J. H.
Hewitt, Henry	Smith, Stephen F.
Holden, Albert N.	Stearnes, E. W.
Hooper, G. E.	Sturtevant, George E.
Howard, B. W.	Taylor, Seth E.
Jewell, C. H.	Thurlow, S. A.
Jones, Andros B.	Tillson, Elijah A.
Jones, John F.	White, H. M.
Jones, P. C.	White, H. H.
Kelley, Owen	White, W. L.
Keen, Alonzo	Wilson, Joseph W.
Keenan, James	Woodman, Milton C.

‡ Died.



RE-ORGANIZATION.

The regiment was not disbanded upon its return from one hundred days' service, many of the old organization still holding on to their membership under Col. George H. Peirson, and on several occasions performed escort and other military duties.

On the 18th of May, 1866, the regiments of the State were re-organized, and the companies were reduced from 101, rank and file, to 60.

FIELD AND STAFF, 1866.

Colonel,	WILLIAM T. GRAMMER.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	GEORGE A. MEACHAM.
Major,	GEORGE H. MARDEN, Jr.
Adjutant,	WALTER EVERETT.
Quartermaster,	DANIEL W. LAWRENCE.
Assistant-Surgeon,	-----
Chaplain,	-----

The following companies constituted the Fifth under the re-organization, and were a part of the 2d Brigade.

Co. A, Capt. GEORGE F. CHAPIN, (26th unattached Co.)...	Charlestown.
Co. B, Capt. GRANVILLE W. DANIELS,	Somerville.
Co. C, Capt. GEORGE A. MEACHAM (12th unattach. Co.)...	Cambridge.
Co. D, Capt. GEORGE H. MARDEN, jr,	Charlestown.
Co. E, Capt. ISAAC F. R. HOSEA,	Medford.
Co. F, Capt. GODFREY RYDER, jr., (39th unattach. Co.)...	Medford.
Co. G, Capt. CYRUS TAY,	Woburn.
Co. H, Capt. D. WEBSTER DAVIS,	Charlestown.
Co. I, Capt. ANDREW A. POWERS,	Marlboro'.
Co. K, Capt. C. F. HARRINGTON (31th unattached Co.)....	Cambridge.

Companies C, E, F, and K, late of this regiment and recruited for one hundred days' service, were disbanded.

In the latter part of this year, 1866, Col. Peirson retired from the regiment, and was promoted to Brigadier-





Your friend.

William J. Grammer



General, and his former position was filled by Col. William T. Grammer.

COLONEL WILLIAM T. GRAMMER.

4th Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Colonel William T. Grammer was born in Boston, in 1822, and, with his parents in the same year, moved to Woburn, where he has resided ever since. He received his early education in the common schools, and later in life attended the Warren Academy in Woburn. He inherited a taste for military life from his father, who was connected with the militia, in various capacities during his life. At the age of 18 years, 1840, Col. Grammer joined the Woburn Mechanics' Phalanx, and the following is his military record: His first commission bears the date of August 3d, 1849, when he was elected to fill 1st Lieutenant's position in Company G, Woburn Phalanx, 4th Regiment, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, M. V. M.; promoted Captain, March 8th, 1851, resigned Dec. 11th, 1852; commissioned 2d Lieutenant Company G, 5th Regiment, March 19th, 1855, resigned March 24th, 1857; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, April 11th, 1859, resigned May 10th, 1860; re-commissioned May 2d, 1861, and resigned July 6th, 1861. At this time the Company was transferred to the 16th Regiment, M. V. M., and he was commissioned Captain of the new Company G, Aug. 27th, 1862, and served in the nine-months' troops; promoted July 22d, 1864, to Major, and served in this capacity in the one hundred-days' troops; resigned March 10th, 1865, and was re-commissioned Major May 30th, 1866; promoted Colonel Sept. 5th, 1866, serving in this position until Jan. 4th, 1868, making a period of service of 28 years, and at the time of his discharge, was

the oldest commissioned officer then in the State Militia. Col. Grammer has always been highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen, having filled the various town offices many years, and has been chosen four terms to the Massachusetts Legislature, and has held the Chairmanship of the Committee on Military and Prisons. He has often been appointed by the Court, on the board of Referees, to settle important matters, and for six years was a member of the Harbor Commissioners.

For many years Col. Grammer has successfully followed the shoe manufacturing interests, and by his honorable method in the transaction of his business, he has won many life-long friends.

In all the circles of life in which he has moved, be it social, political or military, he has made many friends, and by his fair, candid treatment of his fellow men, has won a well-deserved and lasting popularity.

Col. Grammer was almost perfect in discipline, and he ordered frequent company drills and inspections, in which latter duty he was quite thorough. Following is a General Order, showing the methods used by Col. Grammer to stimulate the men to better work.

HEAD-QUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT, M. V. M.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

WOBURN, April 19, 1867.

Agreeable to General Order No. 1, the Colonel commanding and Staff have inspected the several Companies in the Regiment.

The following statement is published for the information of the Command.



Probably some items in the Report, not appearing to the advantage of the companies, might be reasonably accounted for. It is deemed proper, however, to state the condition of each, as it was *found at its inspection*.

LETTER OF COMPANY	AGGREGATE.				CONDITION OF MUSKETS.	OFFICIAL RECORDS.	DRILL.
	Strength.	Present.	Absent with Leave	Absent without Leave.			
A	57	53		4	Excellent.	Good.	Best.
B	55	37		18	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
C	51	31	3	17	Excellent.	Good.	Good.
D	57	33	6	18	Bad.	Good.	Good.
E	60	52	8		Excellent.	Best.	Good.
F	57	52	1	4	Good.	Fair.	Good.
G	53	50	8		Good.	Good.	Good.
H	33	34	3	1	Excellent.	Good.	Good.
I	57	43	8	6	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
K	43	33	10		Fair.	Good.	Fair.
	533	418	47	68			

The general appearance and soldierly bearing of the Command is worthy of commendation, and it was a source of pleasure to the officers who took part in the inspection.

With proper care and military spirit on the part of officers and men, together with the encouragement now offered by the State, there is no apparent reason why the Fifth Regiment should not continue to merit the good reputation it has had in years past.

By command of COL. W. T. GRAMMER.
WALTER EVERETT, *Adjutant*.

FIELD AND STAFF, 1867.

Colonel	WILLIAM T. GRAMMER.
Lieutenant-Colonel . .	GEORGE A. MEACHAM.
Major,	GEORGE H. MARDEN, jr.
Adjutant,	WALTER EVERETT.
Quartermaster,	DANIEL W. LAWRENCE.
Surgeon,	JOSHUA B. TREADWELL.
Chaplain,	EDWARD S. ATWOOD.
Assistant-Surgeon, . .	AMOS H. JOHNSON.

FIELD AND STAFF, 1868.

Colonel,	GEORGE A. MEACHAM.
Lieutenant-Colonel, . .	WALTER EVERETT.
Major,	ANDREW A. POWERS.
Adjutant,	HENRY L. SWORDS.
Quartermaster,	DANIEL W. LAWRENCE.
Surgeon,	JOSHUA B. TREADWELL.
Chaplain,	EDWARD S. ATWOOD.
Assistant-Surgeon, . .	AMOS H. JOHNSON.

COLONEL GEORGE A. MEACHAM.

5th Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Colonel Meacham, from his youth upward, was always a military man. His early career in the militia was spent with the Cambridge City Guards, having served in the various offices, non-commissioned and commissioned, up to 1851, when he was elected Captain of the Guards. On Sept. 28th, 1864, he was elected Captain of the 12th unattached Company, and in 1866, when the Company was attached to the Fifth, he was still in command, and continued so until elected Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 7th, 1866. Upon the retirement of Colonel William T. Grammer, he was elected Colonel Feb. 12th, 1868, and continued as such until April, 1871, when he was succeeded by Colonel Walter Everett.

Throughout his whole military career, it is difficult to place against him an act that was ungentlemanly or unbecom-

coming in an officer. His ability to command was often brought to the test, and he never failed to do his whole duty like a true soldier. Upon his retirement from command, there were many expressions of regret on account of the regiment's losing so efficient an officer.

The interest in militia duties was not very deep for several years, and the members composing the Fifth must have been fond of their officers, and the regiment, for the rolls show but a slight decrease in numbers from 1867, to 1870. The regular fall encampments were attended, and the routine of inspections and drills was followed, and the regiment held its own in discipline and strength from season to season.

FIELD AND STAFF, 1869-70.

Colonel,	GEORGE A. MEACHAM.
Lieutenant-Colonel, . .	WALTER EVERETT.
Major,	ANDREW A. POWERS. — CYRUS TAY, 1870.
Adjutant,	EDWARD F. EVERETT.
Quartermaster,	LEWIS A. MANNING.
Surgeon,	JOSHUA B. TREADWELL.
Chaplain,	EDWARD S. ATWOOD. — CHARLES E. GRINNELL, 1870.
Assistant-Surgeon, . .	AMOS H. JOHNSON. — HUGH DOHERTY, 1870.

A new and young element was growing up in the community, and the militia received quite an impetus in the latter part of 1871. It was at that time thoroughly inspected, and the encampments were larger, with more of the true military spirit shown; new companies were formed, and the Fifth began to grow in numbers and character. The regiment performed escort duty for distinguished visitors, and gained quite a notoriety for their discipline and soldierly bearing.

There may be some credit due to the exertions of the new Colonel, Walter Everett, but the young citizen soldiers of the regiment are entitled to favorable mention.



FIELD AND STAFF, 1871.

Colonel,	WALTER EVERETT.
Lieutenant-Colonel, . .	CYRUS TAY.
Major,	GRANVILLE W. DANIELS.
Adjutant,	EZRA J. TRULL.
Quartermaster,	J. T. BOLTON.
Surgeon,	EDWARD JACOB FORSTER.
Chaplain,	CHARLES E. GRINNELL.
Assistant-Surgeon, . . .	ALLEN H. SUMNER.

COLONEL WALTER EVERETT.

6th Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Early in life, this once popular Colonel of the Fifth, commenced his military career. In 1850, he became a private in the Charlestown City Guards, and filled the various non-commissioned positions until 11th April, 1861, when he received his first commission as 4th Lieutenant of Company H, 5th Regiment, and has had the following promotions since: 3d Lieutenant, 30th April, 1861; 1st Lieutenant, Company H, (nine-months' men); Captain, 27th April, 1864; Adjutant, 8th Sept., 1866; Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th February, 1868; Colonel, 3d May, 1871; discharged January 19th, 1875.

Col. Everett is entitled to great praise for many services rendered the Fifth during his command, and his resignation was regretted by many of his old warrior friends.

FIELD AND STAFF, 1872-3-4.

Colonel,	WALTER EVERETT.
Lieutenant-Colonel, . .	CYRUS TAY. -- E. J. TRULL, 1874.
Major,	EZRA J. TRULL. -- C. F. KING, 1874.
Adjutant,	BENJAMIN F. STODDARD.
Quartermaster,	J. T. BOLTON. -- HORACE S. PERKINS, 1874.
Surgeon,	EDWARD JACOB FORSTER.
Chaplain,	WILLIAM T. STOWE. -- VACANT, 1873-4.
Assistant-Surgeon, . . .	A. H. SUMNER. -- B. A. SAWYER, 1873.
Paymaster,	G. D. PUTNAM.

FIELD AND STAFF, 1875-6-7.

Colonel,	EZRA J. TRULL.
Lieutenant-Colonel, .	C. F. KING. — L. C. LANE, 1876.
Major,	LEONARD C. LANE. — HENRY G. JORDAN, 1876.
Adjutant,	HENRY G. JORDAN. — G. FRANK FROST, 1876 ; FRANK L. STEVENSON, 1877.
Quartermaster, . . .	HORACE S. PERKINS. — FRANK G. WILLIAMS, 1876.
Surgeon,	EDWARD JACOB FORSTER.
Chaplain,	W. T. STOWE.
Assistant-Surgeon, .	HORACE E. MARION. — SAMUEL HOWE, 1877.
Paymaster,	G. D. PUTNAM. — C. A. FAIRBANKS, 1876.

FIELD AND STAFF, 1878.

Colonel,	EZRA J. TRULL.
Lieutenant-Colonel, .	L. C. LANE.
Major,	ALONZO L. RICHARDSON.
Major,	GEORGE F. FROST.
Adjutant,	FRANK L. STEVENSON.
Quartermaster, . . .	FRANK G. WILLIAMS.
Surgeon,	EDWARD JACOB FORSTER.
Assistant-Surgeon, .	SAMUEL HOWE.
Paymaster,	C. A. FAIRBANKS.
Chaplain,	WILLIAM H. RYDER.

UNIFORMS.

The regiment received a new uniform from the State on the 28th of May, 1869, for which the various companies were obliged to pay about one half of the expense. It consisted of a French short skirt coat, of dark blue, three rows of brass buttons on the front, and was trimmed with white cord, and shoulder knots of white and blue braid. The hat was of the Shako pattern with a short white and blue tipped pompom. The pants were of light blue and white cord. In 1873, an alteration was made in the accouterments; white cross belts were adopted, and wings fringed with blue and white cord, and a white ostrich plume for the hat.



In 1875, this uniform was discarded, and the present one was adopted, which consists of the regular army dark blue coat, three rows of brass buttons on front, with red facings, gilt trimmings, and white wings. The hat worn originally with this uniform was made of Astrachan fur, with a spread eagle on front, and figure 5 in centre, and a red and white ostrich plume on side, but ~~was~~ afterward changed to the Shako with white and red pompom. The pants were of light blue, with red stripe and white edging. The regiment always presents a solid appearance in this uniform, and is considered one of the best ever worn by them.

In 1875, the regiment began to "pick up" in general discipline, and under Colonel Ezra J. Trull, it steadily improved in numbers and popularity.

The militia were re-organized July, 1876, and companies I, of Hudson, Capt. Powers, and B, of Somerville, both of the Fifth, were disbanded.

The regiment was attached to the 2d Brigade, under Brigadier-General Eben Sutton, in August 1876, and have held the same position in line, up to date.

In 1878, under the re-organization of the militia, the various companies in the State, of which there were sixty in all, were formed into six regiments; three regiments having two battalions of four companies each, and three regiments three battalions of four companies each. The law previously reduced the Fifth from ten companies to eight, and Company D, of Charlestown, was, at this time (Dec. 3, 1878,) transferred to the 9th Regiment, and Company C, of Concord, to Company I, of 6th Regiment. In place of these two companies, there were added Companies C, and G, of the First Regiment to be Companies C and D.

Col. Trull adopted many important measures, which brought the regiment into public notice, and not the least of these was the establishment of a regular head-quarters, where the officers might meet and become more thoroughly acquainted with each other, and frequently discuss the welfare of the regiment. This was an advantage which has shown itself to be of vast importance to the general good of the organization, and the fact that Colonel Trull had risen from the ranks through various grades of offices, gave him an acquaintance and knowledge of the wants of the regiment, that have given evidence of his executive ability.

At the time of the Centennial celebration in Charlestown, the regiment ranked very high in comparison with those from other States, and at inspections by the State officials, their record has been excellent. The material composing the regiment, if not the best in the State, is certainly as good as any other, and, at the present writing, is as popular as any command.

COMPANY SKETCHES.

The following companies have, at various dates, been connected with the Fifth, and it has been deemed advisable to give a sketch of each organization, with their various Commanders, date of organization, and such other interesting material that could be gathered. More details could have been added in some instances, but as there was great expense appertaining to such a duty, it was concluded to give an epitome of each corps history, and, as near as possible, the cause of its origin or disbandment.

CO. D, (INDEPENDENT FUSILEERS) BOSTON.

This Company, better known as the "Independent Boston Fusileers," was formerly attached to the 1st Regiment, but at the recent re-organization of the militia, General Order No. 7, Dec. 3d, 1878, was transferred to this regiment, as also was Company C, of Newton.

The history and record of the Fusileers has been a remarkable one, so much so that a brief reference to some of the principal events may here be interesting.

The first parade of this company occurred May 11, 1787, and was made eventful from the fact that they paraded in the "Identical red coats" captured from the English at the battle of Bunker Hill, being loaned for the occasion from the old iron-chest of Mr. Thomas Kidder, a patriotic citizen, who had them in charge, and had preserved them in excellent condition. The parade caused great enthusiasm, and contributed in a great measure towards the selection of "scarlet" color for uniform, which has, through thick and thin, been adhered to, as the dress uniform of the corps. During the administration of Gov. Hancock, the *Fusileers* performed the escort duty for the State Government on all important occasions, and paraded (occupying an important position) on the occasion of his funeral, Oct. 9th, 1793.

It participated in the escort and reception of General Washington, in 1789, had the honor of *sole escort*, by order of Gov. Samuel Adams, at the laying of the corner-stone of the State House, in Hancock Pasture, in 1795. Paraded in honor of the ratification of the Federal Constitution, 1789; participated in the war of 1812-1814; participated in the reception of Gen. Lafayette, Gen. Jackson, Presi-

idents Tyler, Polk, Filmore, Daniel Webster, and, in fact, the reception of every distinguished visitor whom Boston has chosen to honor with public ovation.

It has probably participated in, and made more excursions than any other company in the New England States, was the first volunteer company to visit Washington in 1835, marching a great part of the way, has made two excursions to Montreal, Canada, and numerous excursions to other places.

It sent four full companies to active service in the late war, and notwithstanding its own trials, and the changes of administration, the company has maintained its existence to the present time, and has witnessed the rise and fall of nearly every other company that entered with it into competition for a patriotic existence, in the dark days of the revolution. It was the first company in Massachusetts to volunteer for three years in the war of the Rebellion, and its first Lieutenant was the first commissioned officer that fell at the first battle of Bull Run.

Capt. Snow, the present Commander, has grown grey in the service, having been attached to the company since 1841, having, for five separate times, been chosen to the command, and now takes as much interest as ever, and is a most excellent officer. Much more could be given in detail of this memorable corps, but its history is too well known to elaborate its valuable record. That the Fifth were fortunate in having this company added to its ranks, cannot be doubted, and it may well be said that few companies in this State could have better filled the vacancy caused by the transfer of the Charlestown Artillery, (old Co. D), the latter corps having also a valuable history.

CO. D, (CHARLESTOWN ARTILLERY) CHARLESTOWN.

This famous old corps, which has one of the most important of histories, was originally organized on May 22d, 1786, and was the first to celebrate the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1786. For a long period its ranks were filled with the best citizens of Charlestown, and up to 1830, it enjoyed the highest reputation. About this year it was disbanded, but was re-organized by Capt. J. M. Robertson, Nov. 13th, 1831, and attached to the 1st Regiment Artillery as Co. D, and from that day until the present, the corps has enjoyed its usual prosperity. It took active part in the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, one of its guns being fired from the summit. Many of its popular commanders have held positions of trust in City and State Government. The following have been its commanders since it was attached to the Fifth: R. W. Lakeman, 1857; C. W. Strout, 1859; W. R. Swan, 1860, (three-months' men); T. F. Howard, Aug., 1862, (nine-months' men); George H. Marden, Jr., July, 1864, (hundred-days' men); C. P. Whittle, 1867; A. E. Hewes, Aug., 1868; R. R. Farmer, May, 1869; F. B. Bogan, March, 1872.

The company during its terms of service, three-months (Co. C,) nine-months (Co. D,) and one hundred-days, bore an excellent name, and within the past few years has gained considerable attention under Captain F. B. Bogan, who has brought it to a high state of discipline.

None can gainsay the fact that the Fifth lost a valuable company when under the law of re-organization of the militia, Dec. 3d, 1878, Co. D was transferred as such to the Ninth Regiment.

Co. G, (WOBBURN MECHANICS' PHALANX), WOBBURN.

This notoriously popular company was organized as Infantry in 1835, and was commanded by Capt. S. B. White. Its uniform is familiar to most every one, having been extensively copied by the militia, and lithographed for various purposes. The company has made many excursions, and was always very hospitable to visitors. Its officers and men constituted the best element in the town, being mostly business men, and from its ranks have gone forth many notable men. The company was a part of the old Fourth, and was attached to the Fifth, in 1855.

For many years there existed a good-natured rivalry between this corps and the Charlestown City Guards, as to how many men could be turned out, and the general appearance of the companies; the Phalanx, according to one of Adj.-Gen. Stone's reports, came off A 1, and we quote him as follows: "This company (Phalanx) for the last nine years have averaged the largest number in the State militia."

The following officers have commanded the Phalanx since its organization:

Samuel B. White, 1835; Wm. Woodbury, 1838; Chas. Carter, 1841; Wm. Woodbury, 1841; J. B. Winn, 1843; Walter Wyman, 1845; Albert Thompson, 1846; William Woodbury, 1847; Timothy Winn, 1849; W. T. Grammer, 1851; Timothy Winn, 1853-55; A. F. Thompson, 1856; J. Franklin Bates, 1858; A. F. Thompson, April, 1859, (transferred to 2d Battalion Rifleman, Aug. 16, 1860); Timothy Winn, May, 1861, (Company transferred to 16th Regiment, afterward, July 6th, 1861, disbanded). William T. Grammer commanded the new company, G,

being commissioned Aug. 27th, 1862, and was attached to the Fifth Regiment nine-months' troops. Capt. Grammer was promoted to Major, July 22d, 1862; C. S. Converse, July 26th, 1864, being commander during the one hundred-days' service of the Fifth. Capt. Converse was succeeded by Capt. Cyrus Tay, Mar. 24th, 1865; Edwin F. Wyer, June, 1870; Luke R. Tidd, Sept., 1872; A. L. Richardson, November, 1873, (Major Feb. 26, 1879); John W. Ellard, November, 1868. This company is, and always has been considered, one of the most reliable in the regiment for all duties, and at the various inspections, has acquitted itself most creditably.

Co. C, (CONCORD ARTILLERY) CONCORD.

This company was incorporated on the petition of Charles Hammond and others, Feb. 24th, 1804, and had its first public parade on the 4th of July, following.

In 1812, the company was ordered to South Boston, where it remained in camp three months. It marched to Boston under command of Capt. Reuben Brown, Jr., with the Concord Light Infantry and Acton Blues. It entered the United States service twice during the war of the Rebellion. Orders were received before light on the 19th of April, 1861, to report on Boston Common, and at noon on that day it left Concord under command of Captain Geo. L. Prescott. It left Boston with the 5th Regiment, M. V. M., on the 21st, as Co. A, but was changed in Washington to Co. G.

In the battle of Bull Run, five of its members were taken prisoners. It served three months at this time, and in 1862, it was recruited by Capt. Richard Barrett, and attached to the 47th Regiment, M. V. M., Col. Marsh, as



Co. G. It left Boston in December, 1862, with this regiment, with 101 members. It enlisted for nine months, but served nearly a year, most of the time in New Orleans and vicinity.

In 1866, the company was re-organized, and Richard Barrett was chosen Captain, H. H. Buttrick First Lieutenant, and Geo. F. Hall, Second Lieutenant. It was attached to the 6th Regiment, M. V. M., as Co. F, and remained in it until the Spring of 1869, when it was transferred to its old regiment, the 5th, as Co. L; in 1873, (Feb. 18,) its letter was changed to "C." In the re-organization of the Massachusetts Militia in 1878, it was again transferred to the 6th Regiment as Company I, much to the regret of the officers of the Fifth.

Its Captains have successively been:

Thomas Heald, 1804; Jesse Churchill; Henry Saunderson; Reuben Brown, Jr., 1812; Francis Wheeler; Cyrus Wheeler; Elisha Wheeler; Eli Brown; William Whiting; John Staey; Joshua Buttrick; Abel B. Heywood, 1832; Bowman W. Dennis, 1833; Isaac Buttrick, 1835; Charles Bowers; Richard Barrett; James Jones, Jr.; Richard Barrett; James B. Wood; John H. Calbertson; George Heywood; Richard Barrett, 1854; George L. Prescott, 1861; Richard Barrett, 1862; Humphrey H. Buttrick, 1864; Caleb H. Wheeler, 1868; James W. Carter, 1869; Richard Barrett, 1869; George T. Howe, 1872; Richard F. Barrett, 1876; Alfred B. C. Dakin, 1877; William H. Benjamin, 1879.

Co. H, CHARLESTOWN CITY GUARDS.

This body of citizen soldiery was organized in 1850, and celebrated its first anniversary on the 17th of June, 1851. It was then commanded by the Hon. Geo. P. Sanger, who was followed by Capt. W. W. Pierce; C. B. Rogers; G. P.



Kettell; John T. Boyd; J. B. Norton, 1861; Caleb Drew, 1862; Walter Everett; D. Webster Davis, 1864; Wm. Spaulding, 1867; G. S. Ladd, 1867; Edward F. Everett, June, 1868; Samuel R. Marple, Jr., April, 1871; G. S. Ladd, June, 1873; J. M. Foster, Feb. 1875; F. D. Woodbury, July, 1875; J. W. Derby, April, 1877; J. Henry Brown, June, 1878.

The corps has always enjoyed a high state of prosperity from its organization to the present time, and its fine member list contained at one time over 350 members. Five of the members of this corps were left behind at the battle of Bull Run, Samuel E. Chandler, Henry A. Angier, and C. A. Babcock, who were wounded at Manassas, and with George T. Childs, were taken prisoners. Sumner Fish was reported killed or taken prisoner, and was never heard from after. The company letter was, during the three-months' campaign, 1861, K, but was changed to H, upon its return, and has held the same ever since.

This company was one of the best in the nine-months' campaign, 1862, under Capt. Caleb Drew, and received many special favors during its term of service; it also served in the one hundred-days' troops, 1864, under Capt. D. Webster Davis with marked distinction. Its war record is excellent, and its roll of honor is as large as any other company in the regiment.

The City Guards were notoriously hospitable, and received many organizations visiting Boston; among the most notable being the Ellsworth Zouaves, Baltimore City Guards, Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Woburn Mechanics' Phalanx, and others. The Guards attended the inauguration of President Buchanan in March, 1857, and were received with great display by the military and United



States Officers at the Capitol, and were presented with a gold medal by the President and other New Englanders. Caleb Cushing making the presentation speech.

I have obtained the following important sketch, a part of a memorable speech furnished by Mr. W. W. Davis, and was delivered by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, at a banquet given in his honor by the Guards, after a grand target shoot in Oct., 1858. Jefferson Davis, in response to the toast of "The Army of the United States," said:

.... "IF EVER THE LIBERTIES OF THIS GLORIOUS UNION ARE IN DANGER, I KNOW OF NO BODY OF CITIZEN SOLDIERY THAT I SHALL TURN WITH GREATER RELIANCE FOR THEIR PROTECTION, THAN THE SOLDIERS OF THE GRAND OLD STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND, MORE ESPECIALLY, THE NOBLE BAND WHO HAVE ENTERTAINED ME THIS DAY."

One of the Guards' "big days" occurred when, with 92 men under Capt. John T. Boyd, they formed a battalion with the 2d Battalion of Boston, commanded by Major H. Ritchie, and paraded as such to receive the Prince of Wales. There was considerable "bracing up" that day, and as the uniform of the 2d Battalion was much the same as the Guards, it was only by excellent marching and discipline that the Guards could be distinguished.

The Guards had, as rivals, in their earlier days, the Mechanics' Phalanx of Woburn, and the Lowell Phalanx, and it used often to be a difficult question which of these two corps were the most popular in the State. From the ranks of the Guards there have risen many prominent men, and there are few offices in the regiment that have not been filled by members of this popular company.

Great credit is due to the present Captain, J. Henry Brown, for the efficient manner in which he manages his



company, and its recent inspections have been very creditable to both officers and men.

Co. C, (CAMBRIDGE CITY GUARD,) CAMBRIDGE.

This company was at the height of its popularity in 1849, when it was commanded by Capt. J. Durrell Green, and was attached to the Fourth Regiment as Co. C. George A. Meacham was elected Captain in 1851, and he was succeeded by T. O. Barri, in 1854. In 1855, it was attached to the Fifth as Co. F, and was disbanded June 24th, 1857. It was re-organized in 1861, and served under command of Capt. J. P. Richardson during the three-months' campaign. Not being able to recruit in season for the nine-months' men, the company disbanded Sept. 30th, 1862. Capt. George A. Meacham, 12th Unattached Company, assumed command when the company was restored to the Fifth, as Co. C, in 1866. Daniel F. S. Leland was commissioned as Captain, Oct. 22d, 1866, and in May 22d, 1867, Alfred Hodsdon succeeded him. Robert L. B. Fox assumed command May 4th, 1868, and, upon his discharge, Capt. M. A. Dalton was elected Dec. 13th, 1871. The Company letter was changed in 1873, to L, and George A. Keeler was elected Captain, April 8th, 1873. Captain Keeler took command under a re-organization of the company, it having been disbanded Feb. 13th, 1873. By General Orders, No. 4, May 12th, 1873, the Company letter was again changed to K; Captain W. L. B. Robinson took command, July 19th, 1875, and when the militia were re-organized in Dec. 3d, 1878, by General Orders, No. 7, the company letter was changed to B. The present Commander, Capt. W. A. Bancroft, was commissioned March 23d, 1879, and at this writing, the company is one of the most flourishing in the regiment.



CO. K, CAMBRIDGE.

Under the re-organization of the militia in 1866, this company (34th unattached) was added to the Fifth under command of Capt. Charles F. Harrington, who was commissioned May 18th, 1866. The company was disbanded the latter part of 1866.

CO. E, (LAWRENCE LIGHT GUARDS) MEDFORD.

This company was organized Feb. 12th, 1851; and designated as Co. E, 4th Regiment. It was composed of citizens of Winchester and vicinity, and F. O. Prince, now (1879) Mayor of Boston, was the first commander. Their uniform consisted of scarlet coats, blue pants, and bell-crowned hats. Of the first few years, but little record can be found. Between 1851 and 1854, Capt. Prince resigned, and was succeeded by Capt. Pratt.

Military enthusiasm being at a low ebb in Winchester, in 1854, about 35 members of an independent company in Medford went to Winchester, and joined Co. E: then by a vote of the company, it was transferred from Winchester to Medford, and given the name of "Lawrence Light Guard," taking the name from Mr. Daniel Lawrence.

Capt. Pratt having resigned, and the company transferred to Medford, Henry Usher, brother of the late United States Marshal, Roland G. Usher, was elected in Captain Pratt's place; Capt. Usher was succeeded in 1855, by Asa Law, and in 1866, Capt. Law having resigned, Samuel C. Lawrence, now Brigadier-General, was elected to succeed him.

August 8th, 1859, Colonel Charles B. Rogers presiding. John Hutchins was elected Captain, vice Lawrence promoted Major. After election, Maj. Lawrence was presented



with the complete insignia of his office, and Capt. Hutchins with sword, sword-belt and epauletts by friends of the company. At this time, the company were obliged to uniform, arm and support themselves. Major Lawrence, late Captain, was placed in command of the regiment July 11th, 1860, pending election of Colonel.

A new uniform was adopted Oct. 1860, grey cloth with black bars and trimmings, and white wings. This uniform was worn by them in the three-months' service. In September and December, the armory took fire, and at the last one, most of the company property was destroyed. On Wednesday, April 17th, orders were received for the company to hold themselves in readiness to report at short notice to Washington for the defense of the Capitol. The citizens therefore held a meeting to assist them in their outfit, and make provision for taking care of their families. About \$6,000 was raised for their benefit.

April 19th, 1861, the company left Medford, carrying 103 guns, followed by a large concourse of citizens, and proceeded to Boston Common and reported for duty. On Sunday, 21st inst., formed regimental line, and left Boston for New York at 6, p. m. Arrived in New York next morning, and after a bountiful collation, went on board Steamship "De Soto." Left New York on Monday morning for Annapolis, Md., touching at Fortress Monroe. After a very rough passage, arrived at Annapolis, April 24th; camped over night, and next morning marched to Annapolis Junction, 20 miles away. Left Annapolis Junction on Saturday, for Washington, arrived there at night, and were quartered in the Treasury Building.

The company served with the 5th Regiment all through the three-months' enlistment, and participated in the battle of Bull Run, July 21st.



Company E was the color company at that time. The old company flag, which was presented to the company by the ladies of Medford, was carried at Bull Run, and now, pierced with bullets and stained with the blood of Serg't Wm. Lawrence, Co. E, who was color-bearer, and who was killed, pierced through the heart by a minie ball, hangs in a handsome case in the present armory. The sword worn by Serg't Samuel M. Stevens, killed at Spotsylvania, is also in the same case.

On Sunday, July 28th, 1861, the regiment left Washington, and arrived in Boston on Tuesday, July 30th, and, being dismissed on the Common, were escorted home by the citizens, *en masse*, preceded by the Fire Department and Band. During the regiment's stay in Washington, they were very hospitably entertained by the citizens, and Co. E received many favors from Messrs. Wm. Blanchard and Samuel Lewis and families, to whom they became very much attached.

When the company reported for duty, April 19th, the grey uniforms had not been paid for, but it was understood at the citizen's meeting, held April 17th, that the amount due would be paid for from the subscriptions. Therefore the company was very much surprised, upon coming home, to find the bill still due. They applied to the Town to pay it, and in Nov., 1861, an injunction was served against the Town Treasurer against paying the money, \$1,100, to the company by thirteen prominent citizens of Medford. The affair was finally settled in the courts, and the Town paid the amount of the bill to the company.

March 28th, 1862, the company moved into a new armory in Usher's Building, then called Medford Exchange, and on April 19th, the anniversary of their departure for



Washington, dedicated it, on which occasion they were honored with the presence of Messrs. Blanchard and Lewis and families from Washington. Capt. Hutchins was promoted Major, July 9th, 1862. July 23d, Col. George H. Peirson presiding, Lieut. Perry Coleman was elected Captain, vice Hutchins.

A communication was received from the Selectmen of Medford, July 29th, 1862, asking the company to volunteer their services as part of the quota called for by President Lincoln, and Aug. 1st, the company voted to do so, reserving the privilege of electing their own commissioned officers. Major Hutchins was appointed recruiting officer for Medford.

Capt. Coleman resigned his position in favor of Major Hutchins, who resigned his commission in the 5th, to take command of the company which was mustered into the United States service, Aug. 15th, 1862, for three years. The company was now assigned to the 39th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and designated as Co. C. Co. E was the only militia company in Massachusetts who, as a company, volunteered for three years, and from this fact, together with their previous three-months' service, a special Act of Legislature, through the influence of Brig.-Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, was passed, allowing the company to assume their old letter and position in the 5th, upon their return from war.

The company served in the 39th Regiment all through the war, and participated in the following engagements: Mine Run, Spotsylvania, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Dabney's Mills, Gravelly Run, Five Forks, and were "in at the death" April 9th, Lee's surrender. After



absence of 34 months, orders were received Sunday, June 4th, 1865, for regiment to break camp on Munson's Hill, near Ball's Cross Roads, Va., and march to Washington where transportation was ready to take them to Massachusetts, there to be paid off and mustered out of the service.

While in camp near Washington, the regiment participated in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac. Left camp at 5, A. M., June 4th, and arrived at Readville, Mass., Tuesday, June 6th, being received with hearty ovations all the way. Company was furloughed June 9th, and went home, where they were welcomed in a manner befitting men who, for three long years, had risked their lives in defense of their Country and Flag. June 12th, again reported at Readville, and were paid off and mustered out of United States service, and discharged as Co. C, 29th Regiment. Actual time in service of United States, 38 months.

By the special Act of Legislature before referred to, the company resumed their old letter "E," and its position in 5th Regiment. Meetings were held in Town Hall, Capt. Hutchins still in command. In October, 1866, it was proposed to join with the Lawrence Rifles, Co. F, but it was deemed inexpedient to do so.

January, 1866, meetings were held in rooms of Army and Navy Union; Capt. Hutchins having resigned, Isaac F. R. Hosea was elected Captain on February 9th, 1866. The use of Co. F's drill room was granted them by the Town, and on July 20th, 1866, moved into new Armory, Usher's Building, being the same which are now occupied. Capt. Hosea resigned Feb., 1874, and in May following, Co's E and F were consolidated under new Militia Law, and the new company was still Co. E, thereby retaining



their Charter, which is claimed as the oldest *militia company* charter in the United States, and which has *never* been transferred. Co. F was transferred to Waltham in command of Lieut. J. H. Whitney, pending election. May 5th, Colonel Everett presiding, Warren W. Manning was elected Captain of consolidated company.

Captain Manning having resigned on Jan. 24th, 1876, Lieut. J. H. Whitney was unanimously elected Captain. Col. Trull presiding. The company have passed through 24 musters, and paraded and done service at the following: Annual Regimental Inspections; reception of Gen. Sheridan, Oct. 7th, 1867; reception of President Grant, June 16th, 1869; reception of 9th Regiment N. Y. N. G., June 17th, 1871; performed three days guard duty at Boston fire, Nov., 1872; at Concord and Lexington celebration, April 19th, and Bunker Hill celebration, June 17th, 1875. Also at the funerals of Manville Richards, 1861; Samuel Joyee, 1865; Geo. H. Champlin and Geo. H. Lewis, killed in Va., and brought home; Samuel Davis, 1867; Musician Benj. F. Keyon, 1872; and Albert W. Turner in May, 1875.

The present company has its armory in Small's Block, Medford, and is officered by Capt. Jophanus H. Whitney, Charles R. Dawson, 1st Lieut. Is out of debt, and in a fairly prosperous condition. At the present time it is color company of the regiment. In July, 1879, Mr. Daniel Lawrence, from whom the company was named, died. A large portrait of Mr. Lawrence adorns the walls of the Armory, which was presented to the company Nov. 26th, 1866.

To Daniel Lawrence and his son, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Lawrence, who was twice Captain of Co. E, the success of the company is in a great measure due. From the first or-



ganization. they have been identified with the interests of the company, and, in many ways, have proved themselves the best supporters of the company.

Co. C, (SOUTH DANVERS.)

Co. C was raised in South Danvers for the nine-months' service, and was ably commanded by Capt. Robert S. Daniels. It retained the same letter during its one hundred-days' service, and was then commanded by Capt. George F. Barnes. In February, 1865, the company was known as Co. K, Fifth, Capt. J. W. Stevens, who was succeeded July 12th, 1867, by Capt. B. F. Southwick. The company after this was registered from Peabody, and on June 1st, 1868, was commanded by Capt. Benj. Becket, Jr., who was followed by W. H. Hildreth, July 7th, 1869. The company failed to organize under the provision of Chapter 313, Acts 1873, and was disbanded, much to the regret of the officers and men composing the Fifth.

Co. B. (RICHARDSON LIGHT GUARD) SO. READING.

This corps was formerly Co. E, of the 7th, and during its three-months, 1861, connection with the Fifth, was commanded by Capt. J. W. Locke.

It returned to its old position at time of expiration of service.

Co. D, (HAVERHILL LIGHT INFANTRY) HAVERHILL.

Co. D was organized in 1853, and was known as Co. G, 7th Regiment. It served with the 5th during the three months' campaign in 1861, and was under command of C. P. Messer. It was an excellent company, and was always popular with the other companies of the regiment.



CO. I, (HUDSON LIGHT-GUARD) HUDSON.

THE company was organized May 27th, 1862, under authority of Gen. Order, No. 100, Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, Boston, by Capt. W. E. C. Worcester, who was elected Major of the regiment, Aug. 28th, and afterwards became Lt.-Col. during the one hundred-days' service. It was mustered in under command of Capt. Chas. B. Newton, as Co. I, 5th Regiment, and served with the regiment nine months, participating in all its doings, and was mustered out July 2d, 1863, at Wenham. It again entered the service with the 5th, and was mustered for one hundred days, July 28th, 1864, under Andrew A. Powers, and done duty in Maryland, and was mustered out Nov. 16th, 1864, at Readville. It was re-organized in the spring of 1866, by Capt. Powers, and became a part of the 5th Regiment Massachusetts Militia, then commanded by Col. Peirson. Capt. Powers retained command of the company until promoted Major, May 17th, 1868, which position he filled until forced by failing health to resign. A. S. Trowbridge succeeded Powers in the command of the company, and was commissioned Captain, June 11th, 1868; he resigned and was discharged in the fall of the same year. He was followed by Joseph W. Pedrick, who was commissioned Captain, Feb. 20th, 1869, and resigned in the winter, 1871-2. Henry S. Moore was the next commander, whose commission as Captain is dated May 15th, 1872, resigned and discharged March 8th, 1873. Moore was followed by John F. Dolan, who was commissioned May 13th, 1873, and resigned and discharged Jan. 22d, 1876; E. L. Powers, son of Major Powers, was commissioned Captain, April 14th, 1876, and remained in command until the disbandment of the company.



The 5th Regiment never contained a company more prompt in the discharge of its duty, or more earnest in the effort to place the regiment in the front rank of the militia, than the Hudson Light Guard, and though it was forced, through nearly its entire existence, to rely on its own exertions — having no support to speak of — it was not until both officers and men became fully aware of the influence at work both at home and in the regiment, to destroy its organization, that they at last lost heart, and ceased to struggle against their doom already decreed.

How it compared in point of numbers with other companies, whenever called upon, no matter how short the notice, let the records tell.

CO. E, MARLBOROUGH.

There was a company recruited in Marlborough, and commanded by Capt. David L. Brown, which served with the Fifth during its one hundred-days' service. The same was disbanded November, 1864.

CO. A, SOUTH BOSTON.

This corps was recruited for the one hundred-days' men in 1864, and during their term of service were commanded by Capt. George H. Homer. The corps was disbanded upon its return from war, its term of service having expired in November, 1864.

CO. F, BOSTON.

This company was recruited especially for the Fifth, and served one hundred days in 1864, under command of Capt. Philip J. Cootey. It was disbanded November, 1864.

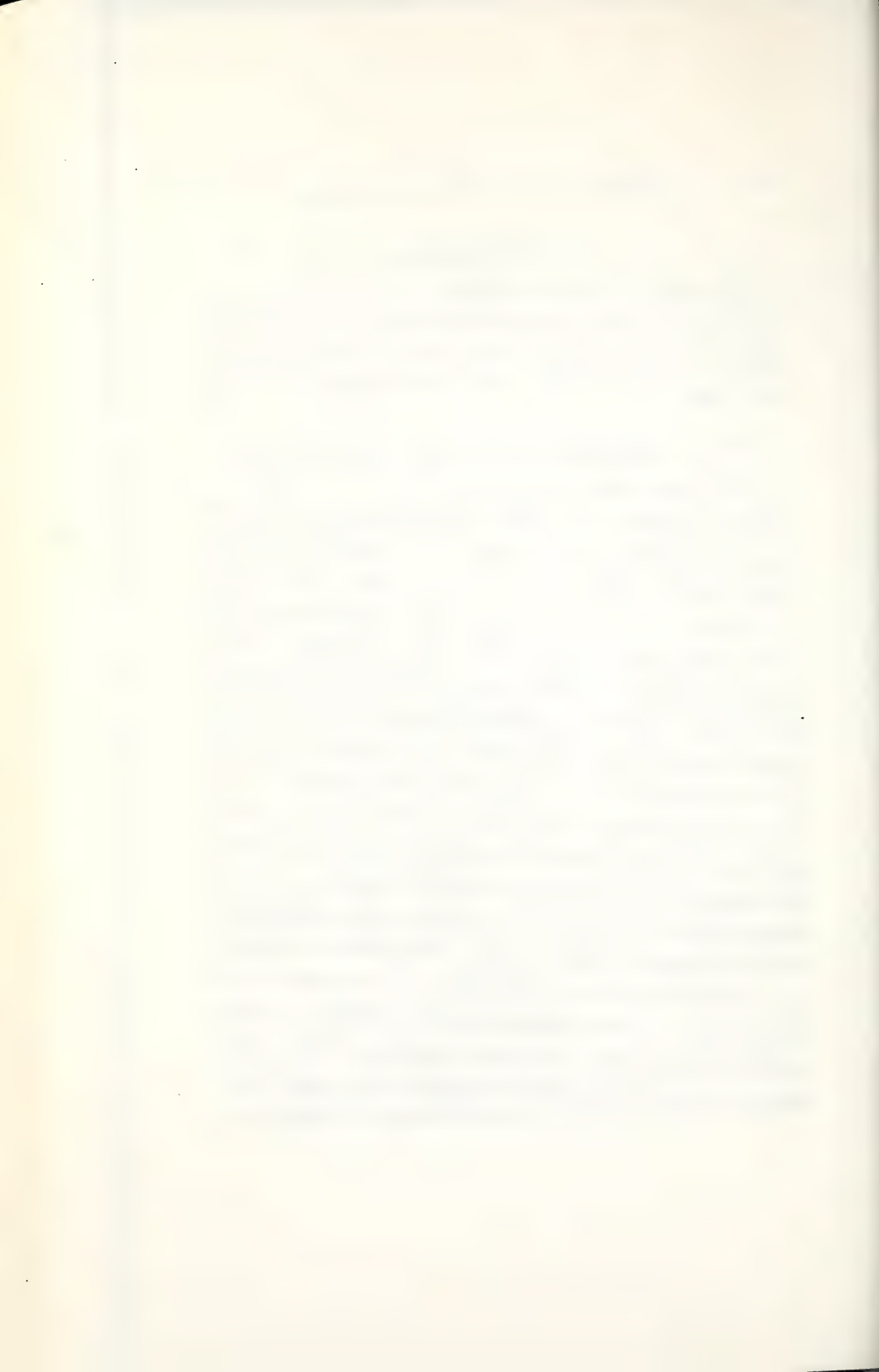


CO. K, STONEHAM.

Company K was recruited for the one hundred-days' regiment, in July, 1864, and was attached to the Fifth during its term of service in that year. It was commanded by Capt. T. M. Sweetser, and was disbanded in November, 1864.

CO. A. (CHARLESTOWN CADETS,) CHARLESTOWN.

This is one of the youngest companies in the Fifth, and its record compares favorably with any other in the State. It had its origin in a drill-club of boys, who were regularly uniformed and officered in 1858. On the 17th of May, 1861, the corps was enlarged, and some old flint-locks took the place of wooden guns they were using, and Charles Morris was made captain. The corps thrived from this time out. In July, 1861, George F. Chapin was elected captain, and during his term of command, with Captain Francis W. Pray as drill-master, the company won two prizes in a competition drill at Music Hall, Boston. J. E. Phipps succeeded Capt. Chapin, in April, 1863. During the war the company did escort and other duties at home, always acquitting themselves most admirably. The company from time to time was reduced in numbers, many of its members enlisting for the war, but it was continually being added to, enough members being present at regular meeting to keep up the organization. The company sent over one hundred of its men to the front, and of its original members, Wesley Packard and James Doughty were killed while attached to the 36th Regiment. On the 5th of October, 1864, the Cadets were made the 26th Unattached Company, M. V. M., and George F. Chapin was



elected its first Militia Captain on the above date. The company was attached to the 5th Regiment, M. V. M., Col. George H. Peirson, at the time of the re-organization of the State Regiments, May 18th, 1865, and received as their Company letter "A."

Capt. Chapin resigned his position Oct. 7th, 1866, and was succeeded by Lieut. Henry C. Cutter, who brought the company to the highest standard of military discipline. Capt. Cutter held his position until May, 1871, when he was succeeded by Lieut. Frank Todd, who was honorably discharged September, 1871, and was succeeded by Captain Francis W. Pray, Jan., 1872, "the father of the company." Capt. Pray did the corps great service by condescending to become its commander, and he did not give up the position until it could be left in good hands, which occurred Nov. 23d, 1874, upon the election of Capt. John E. Phipps. Capt. Phipps has held the position ever since, with a marked degree of ability, and while under his command, the corps have received the highest mark at the State inspection, A. 1, and have taken the grand prize at the Massachusetts Militia rifle competition. The company has made a national reputation for their hospitality, having entertained the following organizations: A battalion of the 22d Regiment, N. G., New York, the 5th Maryland regiment, Washington Light Infantry, Washington, D. C., Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, Conn., and New Haven Grays of 2d Conn. N. G. The company has visited New York, New Haven and Lawrence, and own one of the most costly company uniforms in the State; they also occupy one of the best armories in this country. Every office in this regiment has been held by graduates from this corps.



CO. B. (SOMERVILLE LIGHT INFANTRY,) SOMERVILLE.

Co. B was organized in 1853, and was first commanded by Capt. George O. Brastow. Francis Tufts succeeded in command in 1854, and the company was attached to the Fifth as Co. B. in 1855. The company served in the first three months men as Co. I, under Capt. George O. Brastow, who was commissioned August, 1859. W. E. Robinson assumed command in May, 1862, and was succeeded by Capt. B. F. Parker, who was commissioned September, 1862, and the old company letter, B, was resumed. The company served during the nine months' campaign, under his command, and, during the one hundred days' service was under Capt. J. N. Coffin, who was commissioned July, 1864. In April, 1865, Capt. G. W. Daniels took command, and he was succeeded by Capt. C. F. King, June 7th, 1871. Rudolph Kramer was elected captain, August 4th, 1874, and continued as such until the company was disbanded on July 6th, 1876, "being the lowest in order of inspection." At the time of this disbandment there was considerable talk among military gentlemen as to the propriety of such an action by the State officials, and it was believed then and is to-day that there was no need of breaking up this company which possessed such a brilliant war record.

The Company was always composed of wide-awake men, and had among its commanders some of the most popular and honorable men in Somerville, and it was with surprise and regret that the company was legislated out of existence.

CO. C, (CLAFLIN GUARDS,) NEWTON.

This corps was organized agreeable to a petition of Fred'k P. Barnes and 49 others, of Newton, October 4th,



1870, and were attached as Co. L, to the First Regiment, M. V. M. Its first commander was Capt. Isaac F. Kingsbury, now Assistant Adjutant-General, who was elected Oct. 10th, 1870. The company letter was changed to C, Feb. 20th, 1872, by General Orders, No. 3. Frank N. Brown took command Sept. 22d, 1873; Arthur C. Walworth, Jan. 25th, 1875; F. N. Brown, Nov. 24th, 1875, to Jan. 3d, 1877. In the re-organization of the Militia in 1876; this corps was attached to the 1st Battalion Infantry, and on Dec. 3d, 1878, was transferred as Co. C, Fifth Regiment. G. M. B. Cousens was placed in command, Feb. 5th, 1877, and served until Nov. 29th, 1878, when he was succeeded by Capt. John A. Kenrick, Jan. 25th, 1879.

The company has had its reverses, as well as good fortunes, and its ranks have always contained the best elements in Newton. The corps was named in honor of Governor Claflin, and its reputation is now A. 1. The Fifth were fortunate in having this company added to its ranks.

Co. F, MEDFORD.

This organization was attached to the Fifth, at the time of the re-organization of the militia in 1866, and on May 10th, 1866, Capt. Godfrey Ryder, Jr., was commissioned as commander. The following are the names of the various Captains, and the dates of their commissions: W. H. Dane, May 20th, 1867; C. O. Burbank, Jan. 2d, 1872, W. W. Manning, May 22d, 1873. In 1874, the company was transferred to Waltham. During its term of service while attached to the Fifth, its officers and men enjoyed the respect of the other companies, and were very popular, turning out with full ranks on all occasions.



CO. E, WINCHESTER.

This company was attached to the Fifth in 1855, and in 1851 was commanded by Capt. Fred. O. Prince ; it was, however, transferred to Medford in 1856.

CO. C, WATERTOWN.

This corps was organized as artillery in 1786, and was first commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Kent. It was at one time attached to the Fifth as Co. C, and served under Capt. Joseph Crafts during the nine months' campaign, as Company K.

CO. H, (SALEM CITY GUARDS,) SALEM.

This company served in the Fifth Regiment during the first three months of the war, 1861, and was commanded by Capt. Henry Danforth. It was organized Nov. 14th, 1846, and was a part of the 7th Regiment, to which it returned upon the expiration of its term of service.

CO. A, (MECHANICS LIGHT INFANTRY,) SALEM.

Co. A was attached to the 5th in 1861, and was commanded by Capt. George H. Peirson, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General. It was originally attached to the 7th Regiment as Co. B, and after its three months' service, returned to its old position in that regiment. The company was organized Feb. 26th, 1807, and made its first parade July 4th, same year, under Capt. Perley Putnam.

CO. F, (WARDWELL TIGERS,) BOSTON.

This company was raised for the three months' regiment, and was commanded by Capt. D. E. Wardwell. It was disbanded at the expiration of its term of service.

Co. F, WALTHAM.

This is a comparatively new company, and was organized and attached to the Fifth, in the early part of 1874. The Company Charter of old Co. F, of Medford, "The Lawrence Rifles," was transferred to Waltham, and a majority of the members were recruited originally from Medford under Leonard C. Lane, and five others, of Waltham, and were sanctioned by Colonel Walter Everett. Leonard C. Lane was its first captain, being elected June 24th, 1874; he was succeeded by Capt. Laroy Browne, Jan. 21st, 1876; and he in turn, was followed by Capt. George F. Frost, Dec. 13th, 1877, and on the 10th of April, 1879, he was succeeded by Capt. C. H. D. Stockbridge. Capt. Lane now holds the position of Lieut.-Colonel, and Capt. Frost that of Major in the Fifth. The company always turns out with full ranks, and Col. Trull has expressed the opinion that this corps is in as good condition as any other in the Fifth Regiment, and that they are always on hand for duty.

Co. A, HAMILTON GUARDS (NINE MONTHS' MEN)

CHARLESTOWN.

Co. A was recruited for the Fifth Regiment during the summer of 1862, and was attached to the Fifth during its nine months' service in North Carolina. Its Captain was James F. Green, who was commissioned Sept. 25th, 1862. The company thrived until Sept. 1865, when it was disbanded.

INTERESTING NOTES.

Private S. J. F. Thayer of Co. B, upon his return from the nine months' campaign, published an admirable lithograph of Fort Peirson, the camp of the Fifth Regiment

while at New Berne, North Carolina, and dedicated the same to Col. George H. Peirson. The lithographs had a large sale, and are now of considerable value to those who possess them.

REGIMENTAL SEAL.

The regimental seal now used by the Fifth was adopted at a meeting of the officers held in the armory of Co. H, when the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ezra J. Trull. Surgeon Edward J. Forster was the designer, and for simplicity and beauty it will compare favorably with any other in the State. It is composed of the following significant emblems: A garter enclosing a field of blue bearing on its centre a golden bugle with a silver arabic figure 5 in the turn. The field of blue and the bugle indicate arm—Infantry; above the bugle the field bears a red *quatre-feuille*, below a silver six-pointed star; the former denoting 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, the latter the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps.

The garter bears the legend in Roman capitals:—

“FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, M. V. M.”

FALL ENCAMPMENTS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT FROM 1866 TO 1879, INCLUSIVE.

North Andover, 3 days, Sept. 18, 1866,	Col. W. T. GRAMMER.
Swampscott, . . . 5 days, Sept. 3, 1867,	“ “ “
Newburyport, . . . 5 days, Aug. 25, 1868,	Col. GEO. A. MEACHAM.
Boxford, 5 days, Aug. 25, 1869,	“ “ “
Concord, 5 days, Sept. 6, 1870,	“ “ “
Swampscott, . . . 5 days, Aug. 25, 1871,	Col. WALTER EVERETT.
Swampscott, . . . 5 days, Aug. 10, 1872,	“ “ “

On the 3d day of August, 1873, the annual encampment was held on the State grounds at South Frammingham, and

every year since, the Regiment has, with its Brigade, either in August or September, been present at the regular fall muster.

COLONELS OF THE FIFTH.

At the time of this writing, all of the Colonels of the Fifth, from 1855, are living, and enjoying excellent health, and apparently fair prosperity.

General Benjamin F. Butler was, at the time of the reorganization of the Militia, 1855, Colonel of the Old Fifth, and, for many years afterwards, commanded the Brigade of which the New Fifth was a part. Many interesting incidents have been told to the writer concerning the able General, but the present volume has not space enough to enumerate them.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THREE MONTHS' MEN.

Killed in action,	8
Died of wounds,	2
	<hr/>
	10

NINE MONTHS' MEN.

Killed in action,	1
Died of wounds,	12
	<hr/>
	13

SEVERAL CRACK ORGANIZATIONS.

It does not seem out of place here, to mention two of the Old Fourth's Crack Companies. The uniforms worn by the Old Militia Companies were often magnificent. The general inclination in color was dark blue with buff trimmings. The coat was usually of the dress pattern, the hat or cap was a gorgeous affair, and if worn by the young men of to-day would, doubtless, "topple" them over. The companies usually numbered about 100 members, and as they were mostly business men, they could afford costly uniforms. At May inspections and receptions, their appearance was always grand and imposing, and used to have an inspiring effect on those who witnessed their evolutions.



The following is a full description of one of the finest uniforms, and was worn by the WARREN PHALANX, when commanded by Capt. Nehemiah Wyman, and at the time, 1823, was attached to the Fifth Regiment, 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

THE UNIFORM.

CAP — of fur body with leather frontpiece, trimmed with brass scales, yellow metal chains, gilt eagle in front, with an 18 in. black plume.

COAT — of blue cloth, standing collar, single breasted, three rows of eleven each, of yellow metal buttons in front, three buttons on each cuff, twelve buttons on the folds, one button on each side of the collar, trimmed with black silk cord, the edges of the collar with gold lace, with a diamond of lace on the folds.

UNDER-DRESS — White drilling pantaloons, with half boots.

MUSIC.

Two bugles, two fifes, two drums, and one trumbone.

This company, in 1844, owned one of the most elaborate uniforms ever worn, being literally covered with gold, and was styled the "Napoleon."

CHARLESTOWN LIGHT INFANTRY.

This company once belonged to the "Old Fourth," and in its time was a crack organization, and wore a most gorgeous uniform. Its letter was B and in 1841, was commanded by Stephen Whittemore, Jr. Among the popular commanders might be named A. Aaron Hadley, James K. Frothingham, J. Deblois, A. P. Pritchard, Edward Carnes, Chas. Pool, Oliver Cutter, and Timothy T. Sawyer. The latter was made captain in August, 1842, and served as such until the company was disbanded Sept. 1846.





Very Resp^d Yours
Ezra L. Tull
Capt Comdg 5th Regt Md.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or date, which is illegible due to fading.

COLUMBIAN GUARDS.

This corps was a popular one, and was first commanded by Capt. Joseph F. Boyd, who was a remarkably fine soldier. Its letter was D in the old Fourth, and was disbanded Nov. 1846. In October 1850, the Light Infantry and old members of this corps consolidated and formed what is now known as the City Guards.

There were four companies at one time in Charlestown belonging to the Fourth Regiment, and when in line of battle, they would take up more space than a regiment does now, which shows, perhaps, that the larger the company the deeper the interest taken in its affairs and the higher the standard of pride and discipline.

COL. EZRA J. TRULL.

Seventh Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Col. Ezra J. Trull was born in Boston, and when but a boy became inspired with the display of the military and the strains of martial music. As early as 1858, when sixteen years of age, he joined the Boston City Guards, and was connected with that body until 1860. In 1861 he joined the 4th Battalion of Rifles, and went to the war in the 13th Regiment, 16th July, 1861, and was commissioned as Captain in the 39th Mass. Volunteers (9th Aug. 1862) and served in that position through the rest of the war with marked ability for so young an officer, and was discharged June 2d, 1865. In August, 1865, not feeling easy away from the military, he joined the Charlestown Cadets, 5th Regiment, M. V. M., and won the position of a corporal in a competition drill, 22d November, 1865. On the 28th of May, 1868, he took his discharge from the Cadets,



and on July 1st, 1872, was appointed Adjutant of the Fifth. This position he filled with such noticeable efficiency, that at an election of major he was chosen to fill the vacancy, and was commissioned Lieut.-Col., July 19th, 1874. On the 6th of March, 1875, he was chosen Colonel of the Fifth, and has held that position ever since, except for a short period during the re-organization of the militia from the 28th April, 1876, to 24th July, 1876. Col. Trull has been of late years a partner in a successful concern, and is much respected by his business associates, as well as by the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment.

He has held positions of trust in the City Government, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. His record is excellent as a soldier, not only as a private and officer in the late war, but as Colonel of the Fifth. To him the regiment is greatly indebted for many valuable improvements in the management of its affairs. It is not out of place here to say that Colonel Trull ranks high among the best officers of the State, and is considered as good a regimental commander and tactician as there is now in the State militia.

EXCURSION OF THE FIFTH M. V. M., TO NEW HAVEN.

Who of the Fifth, that participated in the excursion of the regiment to New Haven, Connecticut, on July 4th, 1879, will ever forget the pleasures of that visit? who will not look back upon this occasion as one of the brightest in their military career?

The Fifth Regiment have a fair record for hospitality, and among the organizations they have entertained, are the following: Ninth Regiment, N. G. S., New York, Colonel James Fisk, Jr., June 17th, 1871, Fifth Maryland (escort), June 17th, 1875.



It may be well here to relate an interesting incident connected with the reception of this regiment. In 1864, when the Fifth were doing garrison duty at Fort Marshall in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., a detachment was ordered under Major William T. Grammer to occupy Fort McHenry. While performing this duty, Major Grammer received orders from General Morris to erect a gallows in the Fort yard, and on Monday, at sunrise, to execute three spys, but at midnight, Sunday, a reprieve came from the President, and the prisoners were sent to Albany. It happened strangely that one of the three prisoners was a Lieutenant in one of the companies of the Fifth Maryland during its visit to Boston, and he eagerly sought out "Major Grammer," to whom he was introduced, and it may be well imagined that an interesting interview followed; in fact, during the stay of the Marylanders, these two military gentlemen were seen constantly together, and a better illustration of "shaking hands across the bloody chasm" could not have been found.

The Fifth also received the Second Connecticut on the occasion of their visit to Charlestown, June 17th, 1878, and this was an event long to be remembered by the military and citizens of that District. Although the rain fell in torrents most of the day, the programme laid out for the visitors was fully carried out, and were satisfactory to the participants, and the courtesies extended to them by the officers and men of the Fifth were deeply appreciated by the Second. The appearance of the Connecticut troops in Charlestown created considerable enthusiasm; their marching was of the best, and their discipline was perfect, inasmuch that the military critics of the press accorded them a high standard of excellence.



The officers of the Second, in full appreciation of the kindness shown them on this occasion, cordially invited the Fifth to visit Connecticut the next year, and so earnest were they in their expressions, that a favorable answer was given them before they left the State.

How soon are the good deeds of a patriotic people forgotten, and it is only by referring to the history of that early period of the war when our Fifth were received at New Haven on their way to Washington, that we find a slight mention of the hospitable manner in which they were entertained. One of the Fifth's volunteers who was present on that grand occasion, recently told the writer the following particulars, which would doubtless never have been recorded, but for his timely utterances. He said, "You say the Fifth were received in grand style on your recent excursion: well, I can assure you that your reception did not amount to a penny whistle beside the one we received when stopping here for an hour's refreshment on our way to the war. Long before we reached the city, on the house-tops and beside the railroad we could see the people in throngs waving their handkerchiefs, cheering and making the wildest demonstrations as we passed, and when we arrived in New Haven, I saw a sight there I shall not forget to my dying day. Everywhere about the depot and streets there was not an inch of ground but what was covered by the swaying multitude, with eager faces all upturned like coins to pay us a tribute. Bells were rung, the cannons belched, and the din was raging wild. After we landed, we were feasted and honored like kings. Hampers of champagne, brandy, and such things were loaded on to the train, haversacks were crowded with goodies and solid food, the thoughtful people thus testified in a small

way that their hearts were with us. The ladies and children took part in the grand ovation, bottles of cologne, soap, letter paper, handkerchiefs, towels and the like were showered upon us, and when we left that city, we felt that such people did not belong to this earth; indeed, it was a difficult thing to break away from them. The tears that were shed, and the "God bless you" said on that occasion were from the hearts of the most patriotic and generous people I ever met, nor have I seen their like since. When I heard that the old Fifth were going to New Haven again, I said to myself as a tear started to my eye in remembrance of the days gone by, well, they are going to a people that will not allow them to rest until they have had one of the most glorious receptions they ever experienced."

As early as October 16th, 1878, Col. Trull of the Fifth, at a meeting held at headquarters, introduced the idea of an extended excursion, to occur some time in June, 1879, and it was seriously discussed and finally agreed to visit Baltimore and New Haven. A committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, and consisted of the following officers: Col. Ezra J. Trull, Paymaster Chas. A. Fairbanks, Captains F. B. Bogan, J. E. Phipps, and J. Henry Brown. This committee reported at a subsequent meeting of the officers, and it was deemed inexpedient to go to Baltimore, owing to the great expense, and the time that would be consumed. The following circular was issued by Col. Trull, and explains itself.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, M. V. M.
BOSTON, February 14, 1879.

CIRCULAR.

The next Regular Meeting of the Officers of the Regiment will occur on Wednesday Evening, February 19th.

at 8 o'clock. The Commander of the Regiment expects *every officer to be present*, as business of importance will be transacted. Commanders of Companies will be *ready to report* at this meeting the action of their commands in regard to the New Haven trip in June next. The Committee on New Haven trip will be ready to report, so far as is possible; also, the Committee on Revision of "Rules and Regulations." A meeting of the Field and Staff will be held during the evening.

By command of COL. EZRA J. TRULL.
FRANK L. STEVENSON, *First Lieut. and Adj't.*

At this meeting there was a very full attendance, and the committee reported favorable to the proposed visit. On the 19th of March, an adjourned meeting of the committee was held, and it was voted that the visit to New Haven in June be made on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, instead of the 16th, 17th, and 18th, as was previously voted. This change was made so as to allow the Charlestown Companies to participate in the 17th of June celebrations.

The following general order was issued in regard to the proposed excursion, and shows the determination of Col. Trull to place his command in a thorough condition before the departure.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, M. V. M.

BOSTON, March 6, 1879.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

As the Regiment has fully decided to visit New Haven, Conn., in June next, every officer and man must see the necessity of *constant and thorough drill*, in order that they may do credit to themselves and the State they represent.

Every member must feel that on *him individually* rests the *success* of the excursion and the *honor* of the Regiment, and the Commander expects that all will earnestly labor to bring our organization up to a high standard of drill and discipline. An Inspection in full dress uniform (white gloves), heavy marching order, will take place as follows:

Company H, Thursday evening, March 20th, 1879, at 8 o'clock; Company F, Thursday evening, March 27th, 1879, at 8 o'clock; Company D, Monday evening, March 31st, 1879, at 8 o'clock; Company B, Monday evening, April 7th, 1879, at 8 o'clock; Company E, Friday evening, April 11th, 1879, at 8 o'clock; Company A, Monday evening, April 14th, 1879, at 8 o'clock; Company G, Wednesday evening, April 23d, 1879, at 8 o'clock; Company C, Monday evening, April 28th, 1879, at 8 o'clock.

After inspection the Companies will be drilled in all the Company movements, and loadings and firings. All Non-Commissioned Officers, who have not been examined, will come before the Board at this time. Commanders of Companies will fill all vacancies of Non-Commissioned Officers, and forward their names to these Headquarters. The Commander of the Regiment expects every officer and man to be present, and no one will be excused except by written request addressed to these Headquarters, favorably endorsed by Company Commanders.

By Command of COL. EZRA J. TRULL.

FRANK L. STEVENSON, *First Lieut. and Adjutant.*

The result of the above inspection was highly gratifying to the Commander, and active preparations were immediately begun. In April the following order appeared.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, M. V. M.

BOSTON, April 8, 1879.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

The inspection of Company A is hereby postponed from Monday evening, April 14th, 1879, at 8 o'clock, to Monday evening, May 5th, 1879, at 8 o'clock.

The Commander of the Regiment desires to impress upon every member of the Regiment the necessity of constant and thorough drill, in order that the Regiment may make a good appearance on its excursion to New Haven. Every officer and man must do his best to fill up the ranks with good men, and leave nothing undone that will tend to advance the interests of the Regiment in drill discipline and members.

There are now but a few weeks before the excursion takes place, and the Commander expects that all will work hard to make the Regiment second to none.

By Command of COL. EZRA J. TRULL.

FRANK L. STEVENSON, *First Lieut. and Adjutant.*

The Committee visited New Haven, Tuesday, April 15th, and were accompanied by several of the officers of the regiment. They were magnificently entertained by the officers of the Second, and were given assurance of a soldier's welcome for the entire regiment. The New Haven Grays gave a ball on the occasion of their visit, and in many other ways favorably noticed the committee; one or two subsequent visits to perfect arrangements were made, and at one of them the City Authorities expressed a desire that the visit be postponed until the Fourth of July, when they proposed to have a large military display, it



being the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British.

Of course this was acceded to, and such active measures as were necessary were immediately begun. The following orders were issued by the Commander, and show the earnest manner in which he entered into the proposed excursion, being determined to place the regiment on the most solid footing.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, M. V. M.
BOSTON, June 9, 1879.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

1. The Regiment having adopted the AMERICAN BAND of Boston, as Regimental Band, it will hereafter be known as "The Fifth Regiment Band of Boston."

2. Musician Wm. W. Keith, Jr., Co. C, is hereby appointed Drum-Sergeant, and will have charge of all Company Musicians, under the supervision of the Drum Major. All the Drummers (with their drums) will report to Sergeant Keith at the armory of Co. D, Fifth Regiment, No. 348 Washington Street, Boston, on Wednesday Evenings, June 18th, and 25th, 1879, at 8 o'clock, for instruction and drill.

By Command of Col. EZRA J. TRULL.
FRANK L. STEVENSON, *First Lieut. and Adj't.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, M. V. M.
BOSTON, June 14, 1879.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

Commanders of Companies with their Commissioned Officers, Five Sergeants, Four Corporals and Eight Privates (a private will take the place of any absent Non-Commissioned Officer) in undress uniform, will report to



the Adjutant at Institute of Technology Drill Shed, on Wednesday Evening, June 18th, 1879, at eight o'clock, for Battalion Drill.

Field Officers, Adjutant, and Sergeant-Major will report at same time and place to the Colonel.

Captain Phipps, Company A, and Captain Ellard, Company G, will have the markers with them.

Color Bearers will be with their Companies and carry rifles.

By Order of Col. EZRA J. TRULL.
FRANK L. STEVENSON, *First Lieut. and Adj.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, M. V. M.

PROB. JUNE 20, 1879.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Commanders of Companies with their Commissioned Officers, five Sergeants, four Corporals and eight Privates, (a private will take the place of any absent Non-Commissioned Officer,) in undress uniform will report to the Adjutant at Institute of Technology Drill Shed, on Wednesday Evening, June 25th, 1879, at 8:15 o'clock, sharp, for Battalion Drill.

Field Officers and Adjutant will report to the Colonel at the same time and place.

Captain Phipps, Company A, and Captain Ellard, Company G, will have the regularly drilled markers with them. Drummers, in undress uniform, with their drums will report to Drum-Sergeant Keith at Armory Company D, No. 348 Washington Street, at 8 o'clock, for instruction and drill. *Company Commanders will see that their drummers attend.*

As this is the last opportunity we shall have for drill

before going to New Haven, the Commander expects each Company to have the full number detailed, and that all will endeavor to improve themselves in their several duties.

By Order of COL. EZRA J. TRULL.

FRANK L. STEVENSON, *First Lieut. and Adj't.*

The Commanders of each Company were untiring in their efforts to make each man perfectly acquainted with his duties, and no new recruits were taken, who could not be placed in the *front ranks*.

The men seemed imbued with the same feeling that possessed their popular Colonel, and to make a fine appearance in the City of Elias, was uppermost in the minds of each.

The following valuable order was issued, and contains the very essence of compactness in information and knowledge of the requirements of excursionists.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, M. V. M.

Boston, June 26, 1879.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

This Regiment having decided by unanimous vote to make an excursion to New Haven, Conn., on July 4th, 1879, the following orders are issued for the information and guidance of the members, and will be obeyed :

I. Commanders of Companies with their Commands, in full dress uniform, heavy marching order, overcoats on top knapsacks, will report to the Adjutant on the Parade Ground of Boston Common, at 10 o'clock on the night of July 3d, 1879. Neither collars nor white gloves will be worn. Commander of Company H, will escort the colors to the ground. Field, Staff and Band will report at same time and place to the Commander of the Regiment.



II. Each man will carry in his knapsack, neatly packed, Blouse, Fatigue Cap, White Pants, Collars, White Gloves, and Toilet Articles. Commanders are again notified to see that Arms, Equipments, Knapsacks and Clothing, (especially blouses) are in the best of order.

III. Commanders of Companies will hand to the Adjutant, on reporting, the number of Officers and men in their Commands, made on morning report blanks. They will hand to the Paymaster Two Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$2.50), for each officer and man in their Commands, and for each of their guests. No person will be allowed on the train without a ticket received through the Paymaster. Each Company will be allowed two servants.

IV. There will be one or more sleeping cars attached to the train, and Company Commanders will notify the Commander of the Regiment of the number of guests and men who will want berths, on or before July 1st. Each berth will accommodate two persons. The cost will be extra, \$1.25 each way, or \$2.00 the round trip. Tickets are good only on the excursion train. All baggage, plainly marked, will be sent to the Boston and Providence Railroad Station, by ten o'clock on the evening of July 3d.

V. Company Commanders will see that during the trip the men remain in the cars, and are not allowed on the platform, or to pass from one car to another. The greatest care will be taken of arms and equipments, and officers are referred to Section 3, Article 22, and Sections 1 and 2, Article 18, Regulations, M. V. M.

VI. The following details are made, and they will report to the Adjutant on the Common, who will take their names and Company letter. One Corporal from Companies B, C, D, E, F and H, for Color Guard; two privates



each from Companies A and G for Markers. Color Sergeants Cutler and Ballard will report with the colors to Captain Brown. Company H, at his Armory on Thursday Evening, July 3d, 1879, at 8:45 o'clock.

VII. The following named Captains will act as Officers of the Day for the time mentioned, and will report to the Commander of the Regiment for instructions: Captain Brown, Company H, from Boston to New Haven; Captain Phipps, Company A, from 6 o'clock, July 4th, 1879, to 2 o'clock, July 4th, 1879; Captain Baneroff, Company B, from 2 o'clock, July 4th, 1879, to 8 o'clock, July 4th, 1879; Captain Whitney, Company E, from 8 o'clock, July 4th, 1879, to 6 o'clock, A. M., July 5th, 1879; Captain Snow, Company D, from 6 o'clock, A. M., July 5th, till arrived in Boston. Officers and men will implicitly obey all orders received from the above-mentioned officers.

VIII. The Regiment will be quartered as follows: Headquarters, Tontine Hotel; Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff and Invited Guests of the Regiment, Tontine Hotel; Band, Yale Dining Rooms; Company A, Tremont House, Company B, Union House, Company C, Austin House, Company D, Yale Dining Rooms, Company E, Sleep in Germania Hall, Meals at Florence House, Company F, Sleep in City Hotel, Meals at Florence House, Company G, Sleep in Germania Hall, Meals at Florence House, Company H, Nesbitt's Hotel. Commanders of Companies will see that arms, equipments and clothing are in a safe place, under lock and key, when not in use, and will themselves settle with the Hotel proprietors for board and lodgings. The Commander of the Regiment hopes that each Company will have with them two good drummers.

IX. Every member of the Regiments must remember

that we represent the State of Massachusetts, and that on your drill, discipline, obedience to orders, promptness, and individual behavior rests the reputation of the State and Regiment. Officers and men will salute at all times, and the Commander expects that all will remember they are gentlemen and soldiers.

By Order of COL. EZRA J. TRULL.
FRANK L. STEVENSON, *First Lieut. and Adj't.*

These last words of Colonel Trull had their desired effect, as subsequent mention will prove.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, M. V. M.
BOSTON, June 30, 1879.

CIRCULAR.

The Regiment will leave Boston about 10:30 o'clock on the evening of July 3d, 1879, arriving in New Haven about 6 o'clock, A. M., July 4th, where it will be met at the depot by a delegation of Officers of the 2d Regiment Connecticut National Guard, and will immediately march to the Headquarters of the 5th, where it will be dismissed to go to quarters for breakfast, and prepare for the parade. About 8:30 o'clock, the Regiment (in full dress uniform, white pants, collars and gloves, without knapsacks), will assemble and be formally received by the 2d Regiment Connecticut National Guard, Colonel Charles P. Graham, commanding, and escorted by them to their place in line. After participating in the procession, they will pass in review before the Governor of Connecticut, General Smith, City Authorities and Invited Guests; they will then form in line of masses, and go through Brigade Dress Parade, General Smith commanding, after which they will be dismissed for dinner, and from that time until 7:30

the next morning, officers and men will associate with their brother soldiers of Connecticut. At 7:30 o'clock on the morning of July 5th, the companies will be ready to "fall in," heavy marching order (every man), and we shall go through a Regimental Dress Parade on the Green, marching from thence to the depot to take the cars for home at 9 o'clock, A. M., where we shall arrive about 3:30 o'clock, P. M. We shall make a short parade, giving General Sutton and the Mayor a marching salute, and have a Dress Parade on the Common.

I expect that every officer and man will be posted in his duties, obey all orders promptly and cheerfully, and be on hand every time when we fall in. I don't want any stragglers or any men left behind, when we leave New Haven. Each man must feel that on him, individually, and on his behavior rests the success of the excursion and the good name of the Regiment. You cannot be too careful. Commanders of Companies will instruct their men about saluting, and caution them to salute every Officer they meet, and every time they meet him. After the parade is over, July 4th, officers and men will appear on the street in undress uniform, white pants, no citizens clothing of any description to be worn.

Now soldiers, I leave it to you to see that everything is carried out in good shape, and nothing occurs to mar the credit of the Regiment, or the pleasure of the occasion.

Yours truly, EZRA J. TRULL.

Colonel Commanding 5th Regiment Infantry, M. V. M.

The following circular was issued by Colonel Graham, of the Second Connecticut Regiment, which gives the programme of their Command, in its entertainment of the Fifth, and will not appear out of place here.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.
MIDDLETOWN, June 24, 1879.

CIRCULAR, No. 1.

The Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Colonel Ezra J. Trull, Commanding, will visit New Haven on July 4th, 1879, remaining until the next day. The Regiment is expected to arrive at 6 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth, and will participate in the grand celebration to take place on that day.

The courtesies extended to the Second while they were in Boston last year, by Colonel Trull and his Command, will be gratefully remembered by every Officer and member of this Regiment. The Board of Officers of this Command desire to make the visit of the Fifth, one that shall ever be remembered by them with gratification, and to give them a reception that will make their short stay pleasant and their excursion a success. They have therefore arranged the following programme:

The field and staff and commissioned officers of New Haven companies will meet the Fifth and its distinguished guests at the depot upon their arrival, and escort them to their headquarters.

At 10:30 o'clock, the Second will formally receive the Fifth on Elm street, and escort them to their position in line for the parade. Immediately after the parade, both regiments will form on the public square for review and brigade dress parade, Brigadier-General Stephen R. Smith in command, after which both regiments will be dismissed for the day.

In the evening the band of the Fifth will give a grand concert on the public square, during which the officers and guests of both regiments will partake of a banquet, given by the Second, in honor of the visitors. Members of

the various companies of the visiting regiment will partake of collation at the armories of the city companies at the same time.

On Saturday morning, July 5th, the Fifth will have a dress parade on the public square, after which they will march to the depot, and embark for home.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Colonel Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.

Owing to the transfer of the Charlestown Artillery Company D, Captain F. B. Bogan, to the 9th Regiment, Captain H. A. Snow of the Fusileers, was placed on the Committee of Arrangements.

According to custom and law, a regiment leaving the State under arms, are required to gain permission of the Commander of the State to do so; they are also obliged to have authority to pass through the states on their route.

It is thought best to publish the following grants, that there may be a complete record of the details of the excursion.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, June 16, 1879.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 75.

EXTRACT.

III. Permission is hereby granted the 5th Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Colonel E. J. Trull, Commander, to leave the State on a visit to New Haven, Conn., on the 2d July next, to return on the following 5th July.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

A. HUN BERRY, *Adjutant-General.*



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, June 21, 1879.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24.

Permission is hereby granted to the 5th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia to enter this State, armed and equipped as a military body, and remain therein July 3d to 5th, 1879.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

C. H. BARNEY, *Adjutant-General*.

Colonel EZRA J. TRULL, *Commander Fifth M. V. M.*

Official: A. HUN BERRY, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 18, 1879.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47.

Permission is hereby accorded the 5th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to enter this State, armed and equipped as a military body, on a visit to New Haven, July 3d, to 5th proximo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD HARLAND, *Adjutant-General*.

THE START.

Agreeable to orders, the regiment assembled on Boston Common, at 10:30 P. M., on the night of July 3d, 1879. It was a delightful evening; the air was cool, and the officers and men were in the best of spirits.

Soon after, the regiment and its invited guests marched to the Providence Railroad depot, and embarked on a special train of thirteen cars, at eleven o'clock, for New Haven.

A large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens and friends of the regiment were present to see them off, and as the

train left the depot, cheer after cheer rent the air, and the journey began. The various companies were quartered in a comfortable manner, and many pleasant features added to the excitement and enjoyment of the trip. All along the line, the boys were greeted with rockets and cheers, and when the first stop was made at Mansfield, the citizens were at the depot, and with fish-horns and explosives, gave vent to their patriotism, and put the soldiers into a corresponding humor. All night long the boys were wide-awake, and he who dared to sleep was the victim of some trick from the busy minds of his more wakeful comrades. A few there were who stowed away "forty winks," and Capt. Brown, the officer of the night, reported "everything on the stir, but no one troublesome."

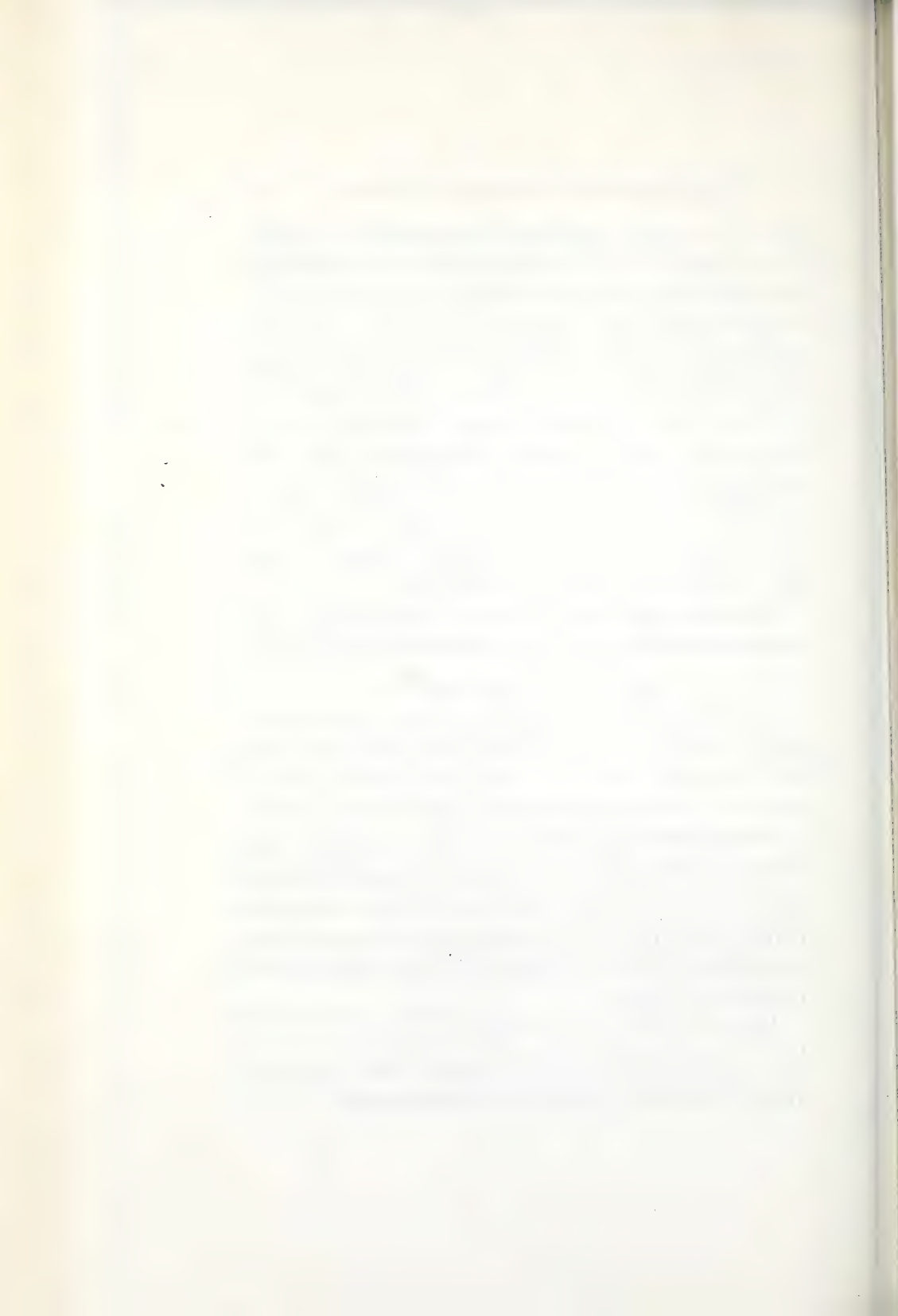
And so the night wore on, and at day-break, the boys were putting themselves in trim, preparatory to the arrival.

ARRIVAL IN NEW HAVEN.

On the arrival of the train at New Haven, which was at about 6 o'clock, A. M., the air was rent with cheers, and the "Nutmeggers" were alive, and great throngs were in and about the depot, awaiting the Massachusetts' soldiers.

Among those at the depot who were in waiting to receive the troops, were the "Mystic Men." In other words, half a hundred Grays, sporting white plug hats of all shapes and ages, and commanded by General Beers and Colonel Catlin, marched from the armory to the depot, and were on hand to welcome the visitors, but, more especially, the Charlestown Cadets.

The field, staff, and commanding officers of the Second C. N. G. were present, and, under their escort, the regiment were soon on the march with the Fifth Regimental Band at the head, playing their prettiest music.



Crowds were assembled all along the line of march, and the gay colors and decorations with banners printed "Welcome 5th. M. V. M."; the applause and cheers which greeted the 5th, gave evidence that a royal reception was awaiting them. On they marched, and at every turn new sights and sounds of welcome greeted them, which made the boys "brace up," and though they had had but little sleep, the excitement gave them "vim" and courage. After a comfortable march through some of the principal streets, the escort halted in front of the Tontine House, Regimental Headquarters, and the entire command was then dismissed to go to their assigned quarters.

The boys betook themselves to their rooms, and after performing ablutions, were ready for their "grub." The Fifth, being in heavy marching order upon their arrival, and marching in columns of fours, did not show themselves off to particular advantage; but before the hour for forming line, they were clad in white pants and gloves, and every man saw to it that his uniform and boots were in a perfect condition. At 10:30 o'clock, the regiment assembled in front of the Tontine House, and were there formally received by the Second Regiment.

The day opened and continued to be pleasant, although the sun was shining hot the grateful shades of the magnificent elms allayed, in a degree, the intense heat. The Second shortly escorted their visitors to the right of line in the procession, taking a position succeeding the Second C. N. G. The route was an extensive one, and covered, at least, three miles in length. At 11 o'clock, the column began to move, and, for four hours, the steady tread of marshal men was heard through the crowded streets.

It is not for us to say who did the best on the march; but that the Fifth did nobly, no one can deny, and we

leave it to others, as will be seen in this history, to give the Fifth their just dues.

The concourse of spectators was simply immense: they lined the sidewalks, windows, and grand stands, and in many ways gave evidence of their pleasure at sight of the Fifth. The regiment marched in a steady, magnificently easy manner, and each company, when it made a wheel, was loudly applauded in their efforts. Suffice it to say, that their march through New Haven streets was one of the grandest and most perfect, since the regiment was organized.

After the din and excitement of the march, a

GRAND REVIEW

was then held before the Governor, Mayor, and other celebrities, under command of Brigadier-General Stephen R. Smith, commanding Connecticut National Guard. Upon the staff were the following officers, whose familiar faces were happily recognized by the troops: Colonel Kingsbury, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Colonels Parker and Fisk, Assistant-Quartermaster-Generals. The Connecticut troops made a fine display, and the Fifth held the same honorable position in soldierly appearance that they had maintained during the long march. The review was a great success, and the military had a fine opportunity to witness the other eight Divisions as they marched past. The procession over, the regiment was dismissed, and the tired soldiers went to their respective quarters, and did ample justice to the various repasts. There was nothing now for the visitors to do but to take things easy. This opportunity was happily availed of by the members of the Fifth, and there is no knowing what might have happened had

not a heavy shower dampened their ardor, and kept them in-doors.

The procession was composed of nine Divisions, and was about three miles long. We give below the military position of the column:—

POLICE.

American Band of New Haven, George Streit, Leader.

Captain George M. Harmon, Chief Marshal.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Enos A. Hale, Major William A. Lincoln, Dwight N. Moore, Arthur C. Shelton, Thomas F. McGrail, Julius C. Cable, Frank T. Lee, Robert F. Burwell, L. F. Dudley, George A. Tyler, William H. Hull, Henry W. Clark, Louis H. Frost, Captain Lawrence O'Brien, Colonel Charles T. Morse, Milo D. Sperry, Charles W. Scranton, Frank Birelow, Peter Terhune, Paul Wright, Lieutenant Andrew Allen, Charles Tuttle, F. S. Andrew.

FIRST DIVISION.

MILITARY.

Brigadier-General STEPHEN R. SMITH,

Commanding Connecticut National Guard, and Staff.

Colt's Band of Hartford, Captain T. G. Adkins, Leader.

Second Regiment Drum Corps and Trumpeters.

Colonel CHARLES P. GRAHAM, Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G., and Staff.

Second Regiment, C. N. G. (ten companies), as follows:—

Co. G, Sedgewick Guards, Waterbury, Captain Charles R. Bannon.

Co. A, Chatfield Guards, Waterbury, Captain Fred A. Spencer.

Co. H, Mansfield Guards, Middletown, Captain Fred E. Camp.

Co. B, City Guards, New Haven, Captain P. W. Tiesing.

Co. D, National Blues, New Haven, (Colors), Captain H. D. Phillips.

Co. F, New Haven Grays, New Haven, Captain Charles E. Rounds.

Co. K, Light Guards, Wallingford, Captain William N. Mix.

Co. E, Light Guards, New Haven, Captain H. R. Loomis.

Co. I, Eaton Guards, Meriden, Captain H. B. Wood.

Co. C, Sarsfield Guards, New Haven, Captain M. F. Brennan.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Fifth Regiment Band of Boston, Mass.

Fifth Regiment Drum Corps.

Col. EZRA J. TRULL, Commanding Fifth Regiment M. V. M., and Staff.

Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, (Headquarters, Boston), eight Companies, as follows:—



Co. A, Charlestown Cadets, Boston, Captain J. E. Phipps.
 Co. H, Charlestown City Guards, Boston, Captain J. H. Brown.
 Co. F, ———, Waltham, Captain C. H. D. Stockbridge.
 Co. E, Lawrence Light Guard, Medford, Captain J. H. Whitney.
 Co. D, Independent Fusileers, Boston, Captain H. A. Snow.
 Co. C, Chaffin Guards, Newton, Captain J. A. Kenrick.
 Co. B, Cambridge City Guard, Cambridge, Captain W. A. Bancroft.
 Co. G, Woburn Mechanics' Phalanx, Woburn, Captain J. W. Elhard.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Band.

Burnside Guards, Norwalk, (Co D, 4th Regiment, C. N. G.), Captain James C. Crowe, with a battalion of probably six companies of the Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., under command of Colonel George S. Crofut, commanding Regiment.

Wheeler & Wilson's Band of Bridgeport, S. C. Rosenberg Leader.

2d Co. Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven, (organized 1775), Captain J. G. Phile.

Steele's Drum Corps of Hartford.

1st Co. Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford (organized 1774), Major W. H. Talcott.

Band.

Robinson's Zouaves, Bridgeport, Captain H. M. Hoyt.

Sarsfield Temperance Rifles, Waterbury, Captain D. J. Casey.

Drum Corps.

Battalion, C. C. Institute, New Haven, Major W. H. Stowe, Commanding.

Co. A, Captain Walter R. Downes.

Co. B, Veteran, Captain ———.

First Section Light Artillery, C. N. G., Guilford, Lieut. W. H. Lee.

Bristol Band.

2d Co. Governor's Horse Guards, New Haven, Major C. W. Blakeslee, Jr.

Band.

ROSTER OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel,	EZRA J. TRULL.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	LEONARD C. LANE.
Major,	G. F. FROSE.
Major,	A. L. RICHARDSON.
Quartermaster,	F. G. WILLIAMS.
Surgeon,	EDWARD J. FORSTER.
Assistant-Surgeon,	(Vacant.)
Adjutant,	F. I. STEVENSON.
Paymaster,	C. A. FAIRBANKS.
Chaplain,	W. H. RYDER.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, D. L. WEEKS.
 Quartermaster's Sergt., . . . FRED. W. JOHNSON.
 Hospital Steward, S. S. BRADFORD.

- Co. A, Captain, J. E. Phipps; Lieutenant, G. F. Clarridge; Lieutenant,
 William B. Hawes.
 Co. B, Captain, William A. Bancroft; Lieutenant, J. H. Henderson;
 Lieutenant, John K. Perkins.
 Co. C, Captain, John A. Kenrick; Lieutenant, H. W. Downes; Lieuten-
 ant F. L. Barnes.
 Co. D, Captain, Henry A. Snow; Lieutenant, G. H. Lincoln; Lieuten-
 ant, Frank A. Boise.
 Co. E, Captain, J. H. Whitney; Lieutenant, C. R. Dawson; Lieut. ———
 Co. F, Captain, C. H. D. Stockbridge; Lieut. ———; Lieut. ———.
 Co. G, Captain, John W. Ellard; Lieutenant, C. W. Converse; Lieuten-
 ant, Lyman P. Pell.
 Co. H, Captain, J. Henry Brown; Lieutenant, J. H. Martin; Lieuten-
 ant, J. E. Clark.

ENTERTAINMENT OF COMPANIES.

COMPANY A, CHARLESTOWN.

When, in 1878, it became known that the 2d Connecticut Regiment thought of visiting Boston, the Charlestown Cadets, with their usual spirit of hospitality, determined to extend some courtesy to one or more companies of the visiting organization. But the time was so limited, when the regiment definitely decided to come, that nothing of the nature of a formal reception was attempted, save in an informal way, to fraternize, and, by individual courtesies, to make their visit as pleasing as possible.

The New Haven Grays were finally decided upon as the company to be noticed, and on the dismissal of the parade, they were quickly conducted to the armory of the Cadets, where an opportunity was afforded them to clear the mud from their uniforms, to moisten their parched lips, and to smoke the health of the Charlestown Companies, as they were escorted about the town, viewing the several points of interest, while waiting for the "Assembly" to be beat, ere they were escorted to their quarters in the city proper.

This courtesy, slight as it was, it seems, was not mis-spent, nor did the Grays forget the fact, as one of them expressed it, "that they had been singled out from the other companies of the regiment, and made the recipient of any special courtesy at the hands of the Charlestown Cadets." A letter from the Secretary of the Grays, Mr. G. H. Lowe, some two weeks before the trip, extending the freedom of their Armory to the Cadets, and stating that a Committee would meet them at the depot on their arrival, gave the Cadets to understand that some slight courtesy was intended, but the result proved that the expectations of the most sanguine had been more than realized. Their welcome was outspoken, and loud in every respect. Upon the arrival of the train at New Haven, and subsequent dismissal of the regiment, the Cadets were taken in hand by a Committee of the Grays, *antiquely*, and in many cases, *horribly* costumed, and escorted to their Armory for a "light lunch," as an appetizer for their more substantial and solid repast at the Hotel. Had the procession been dismissed at the hour named, it was the intention of the New Haven Grays to have taken the Cadets "down to the shore," but the military portion of the programme occupied so large a part of the day, that the idea was abandoned, and the Cadets entertained in and about the city. When the procession was finally dismissed, dinner served, and the boys attired in *fatigue*, delegations from the Grays put in an appearance at the Cadets' quarters, and conducted them to their elegant Armory, which was thrown open to them, and the Cadets invited to make it their headquarters during their stay in the city. The inside of the Armory was decked for the occasion, and prominently displayed on the front of the balcony, at the head of the Hall, were the shields of the

Grays and Cadets, one above the other, the monogram of the Cadets being so placed upon an ingenious piece of scroll work, as to form the middle letter of the word "wel—C—ome." This was the work of one of the members, and was presented to the Cadets by the artist, and is now in position in their Armory, as a souvenir of their more than pleasant visit to New Haven. After viewing the various appointments of the Grays' comfortable Armory, the Cadets were conducted to the refreshment room, where a nice little lunch was spread for their delectation and deglutition, and, despite the fact that they had just arisen from a bountiful dinner at the Hotel, the temptation was too great to be resisted, and the good things, liquid and solid, rapidly disappeared, only to be replenished from some invisible source. Eating and drinking, singing and talking, and general merrymaking occupied a large share of the evening's pleasures, interrupted, or rather heightened, by numerous *private* and *public* excursions into the adjacent country, the most noticable of which was the grand "dress parade," participated in by both companies, arranged in gorgeous costume. Headed by two drummers, and a tin whistle, and led by a curious personage, helmeted and bearing an ancient battle-axe, the procession moved over the route to the Pontine House, where an original dress parade was effected, and the march resumed. After paying a marching salute in passing the department of Police, and one or two stops, the procession was returned safely to its original point of departure, where it was dismissed, and the "veterans" resumed their festivities, so inopportunately interrupted. During the evening's festivities, Ex-Mayor Lewis was introduced by one of the New Haven Grays, as being desirous of saying a few words to the boys from Bunker Hill.

Ex-Mayor Lewis, in replying, said that, while he had had no intention of saying anything, since he had been introduced, he would say a few words in regard to the day we celebrate, and the events to be commemorated — how the British invaded New Haven — how the Tory sympathizers had prepared a feast for the British, and how they were prevented, and driven out of the city and into their ships, without tasting a morsel. He spoke of his love for the New Haven Grays, and thought it especially fitting that the sons of those patriots who repelled the invaders from the good old City of Elms in 1779, should receive and entertain those who live under and within the shadow of that noble shaft, erected to commemorate the valiant deeds and patriotism of our fathers, who participated in the first great struggle for liberty on Bunker Hill, only three years before — especially fitting, too, when we remember that Putnam stood side by side with Prescott, and fought that his country might be free. Ex-Mayor Lewis closed with the hope that the Cadets' visit in the City of Elms would be full of pleasure; and sat down amid the cheers of the Cadets. Corporal Hunt responded for the Cadets, and said that, while he was sorry that the Commander of the company was not present to fittingly reply to the eloquent remarks of Mayor Lewis, still, if he — a mere Corporal — were allowed to say anything, he would, in behalf of the Charlestown Cadets, thank the Mayor for the kind words he had spoken, and would say that the Cadets were well pleased with their visit to the City of Elms, and delighted with the reception they had received on all hands, and especially by the New Haven Grays, and knew of nothing more appropriate for him to say, than to propose the health of Mayor Lewis, and the New Haven Grays. "May they all live to a ripe old age."



At a late hour of the night, the Cadets *started* for their Quarters, bidding the Grays a hearty good night; and with the hope that the friendship so well begun, might on some fitting occasion, be further cemented and made lasting.

ROLL OF CO. A, CHARLESTOWN.

Captain,	J. E. Phipps.	Priv'ts,	Fernald, H. F.
Lieuts.	G. F. Clarridge.		Folsom, G. E.
	W. B. Hawes.		Hollis, W. F.
Sergeants,	C. P. Pierce.		Locke, C. B.
	C. C. Wemyss.		Millar, W. S.
	W. R. Faunce.		Missroon, H. H.
	H. E. Bellow.		Noyes, H. Q.
	G. S. Rich.		Pierce, I. F.
Corporals,	W. C. Hunt.		Reed, H.
	H. W. Baldwin.		Taylor, J. H.
	G. M. Hodgdon.		Timson, L. E.
Musicians,	B. Moody.		Underhill, C. B.
	Charles S. Goldthwaite.		Whittemore, F. L.
Priv'ts,	Burbeck, E.		Walters, G. H.
	Benedict, E. S.		Shedd, F. A.
	Bagley, M. W.		Barber, W. L.
	Coburn, C. H.		Cutter, F. E.
	Canterbury, C. T.		Elliott, J.
	Chandler, W. K.		Fowle, C. H.
	Condell, P. H.		Pipes, G. H.
			Wemyss, A. J.

Invited Guests:-- Charles N. Perkins. James G. Hill. Frank T. Robinson (Regimental Historian). Lieut. John L. Curtiss, Charles R. Byam, (Editor *Charlestown News*).

CO. B, CAMBRIDGE.

This popular Company turned out with full ranks, and made a magnificent display of their ability to perform the duties of the soldier. The Company attracted considerable attention, not only on account of their manoeuvres, but from the fact that was well known, that their Commander had gained a considerable notoriety in beating contests.

and it was presumable that such a man would make a fine officer, and would present an excellent Company, which met with no disappointment. The men composing the Company were fully aware of the notice taken of them, and never once were they out of place, whether on the march, or off duty, and if the honor of the Regiment depended on them, it might have safely rested there. The Company were quartered at the Union House, and were well satisfied with the manner in which they were treated, and were the recipients of many kind attentions from the members of the Second, as well as the citizens. They all enjoyed their trip exceedingly, and as one of their officers said, "if the Fifth Regiment ever make another visit, rest assured that our Company will be present with full ranks."

Each member made the most of the Excursion, and everything that indicated fun in it was "taken in." They managed to stow away enough sleep to keep them in good condition, and the memory of the Excursion will be lasting.

ROLL OF CO. B, CAMBRIDGE.

Cap'tain,	William A. Bancroft.	Priv'ts,	Fischer, William F.
1st Lieut.,	Thomas C. Henderson.		Garnity, Thomas E.
2d "	John K. Perkins.		Gibson, John I.
1st Sergt.,	R. L. B. Fox.		Gray, Joshua P.
	George A. L. Snow.		Jackson, Charles H.
	Charles H. Cutler.		Jefferson, James
	Frank H. Miles.		Muller, Edward W.
	N. J. Wadden.		Munder, Chester F.
Corporals,	E. W. Bettinson.		Nevons, Leroy S.
	James A. Gilman.		Paseo, Louis A.
	E. C. Whalen.		Rees, Frank
Musician,	L. C. Gayetty.		Scales, Frank
Priv'ts,	Bettinson, William		Snellley, E. M.
	Cabot, Charles B.		Smith, George W.
	Chandler, Charles F.		Stacey, George W.
	Cutler, George H., jr.		Sullivan, George A.
	Day, John E.		Sutton, R. W.
	Ellis, Fred. H.		Swett, Frank
	Fabery, Robert		Wardwell, Walter C.
	Fellows, Frank I.		Worcester, Henry E.

COMPANY C.

This Company were quartered at the Austin House, and it was their second appearance as a part of the Fifth Regiment, having been recently transformed from the First Regiment. They acquitted themselves much to their own honor as well as the Fifth's, and received considerable attention. Their marching was all that could be desired, and great credit is due, not only to the efficient officers, but to each individual member, for their promptness in obeying orders, and their gentlemanly deportment, the latter being noticeable, and occasioning favorable remarks.

The following is an account of the manner in which the Company enjoyed themselves during their visit.

On leaving Boston, and after devoting a few hours to enjoyment, the boys were very considerate, and showed good judgment in allowing the car to be darkened, in order to obtain proper sleep, which was so much needed, preparatory to the long march on the next day.

There was no disorder during the night, and every man obeyed the orders of the officer of the day, regarding men remaining in the car during the trip.

On dismissal of the Regiment at Headquarters in New Haven, the company marched to the Austin House, where they were to remain during their stay. They responded promptly to the breakfast call, and were unfortunate on being served with a very unsatisfactory meal: boiled chickens in the shell (*not* of a recent birth), were substituted on orders for fresh boiled eggs. This created much amusement, as well as disgust, and one of their number composed a few lines on the above incident, which caused much merriment in the evening. They were as follows:

There is an Austin House not far away
Where they serve *Western* eggs thrée times a day;
Oh! How the Clattins yell
When they hear the breakfast bell,
Oh! How those *chickens* smell, as in the shell they lay.

C. has an Adjutant, who serves without pay;
He orders men about at night, instead of day;
He knows what he's about
And from windows hangs a *latcher* out.
Oh! How that man did shout, take that away.

The last verse was written in honor of a midnight *bure-skin* parade, through the Hotel corridors, one of the men being duly appointed Adjutant of the Command. He suspended from the window some furniture, much to the surprise of a periodical and ice cream vender, who discovered in the morning the aforesaid furniture (suspended by a sheet), just over his store entrance, and demanded that it be removed at once.

Company C. was on time at Headquarters, and participated in the wait, preparatory to the long march, and the boys stood the latter in good shape, only one being obliged to succumb to the heat and fatigue.

On arriving at their Hotel, after being dismissed, a change to fatigue uniform, and a general cleaning, prepared the boys for a good dinner, which — by the way — was a great improvement on the former meal.

They enjoyed a short call in the afternoon, from Colonel Trull and Quartermaster Williams, and also from the Colonel of the 2d Connecticut, who extended an invitation for the Company to visit the several Armories of his Command, in the evening. Some twenty accepted the invitation, and visited three or four of the Armories, and were recognized as visitors by officers and men.

A kind invitation to the armory of the 2d Company of New Haven Horse Guards by Lieutenant Farnum, was

accepted, and although entire strangers to the gentleman and his associates, they were most hospitably received and entertained, and the men of the Claffin Guard will long remember the kind and friendly treatment experienced from the officers and men of this organization.

Every member of the company was in the Hotel, and in good condition, at 9 o'clock, 4th of July night, and after several hour's singing, retired to their respective rooms. Every man behaved himself with the utmost decorum, and did not forget that he represented Massachusetts militia. Company C first suggested the subscription to the unfortunate soldier of Company G, and contributed cheerfully a goodly sum.*

Nothing of importance transpired on the return, until their arrival at the Companies Armory in Newton, where some kind friends had anticipated their wants, and prepared a fine banquet, which the boys did full justice to.

Interesting speakers were present, and the first excursion with the Fifth, since the company re-organized, terminated most joyfully to all.

ROLL OF CO. C, NEWTON.

Captain, J. A. Kendrick.	Coffin, C. B.
1st Lieut., H. W. Downes.	Conant, A. L.
1st Sergt., W. L. Glover.	Cumlisham, A.
M. N. Gray.	Cushman, W. S.
G. B. Jones.	Cole, H.
A. L. Kershaw.	Donne, L. L.
Corporals, H. J. Preston.	Davis, A. O.
F. G. L. Henderson.	Fowler, H. S.
Musicians, W. W. Keith.	Farwell, L. I.
Hazleton	Gerault, C. L.
Priv'ts, Barnes, C. L.	Hill, C. A.
Barrows, F. A.	Newell, A. G.
Barton, F. C.	Noyes, George.
Buckingham, W. W.	Oidreive, R. A.
Clark, G. F.	Perkins, T. J.

* See Company G.



ROLL OF CO. C, — CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Porter, W. D.	Priv'ts, Stearns, M. E.
Priest, J.	Stearns, H. S.
Rowan, A. J.	Warren, A. C.
Rowan, J. H.	Warren, H. M.
Rice, W. T.	Warren, T. H.

Wardroup, D. W.

Co. D, BOSTON.

In pursuance of regimental orders, the company reported on Boston Common on the evening of July 3d, 1879, at 10 o'clock, mustering 43 men and 3 officers, when it assumed its position in line, and was soon en route to the cars, destined for New Haven. The company was attended by the following gentlemen as Staff: Past-Commanders, Colonel Alfred N. Proctor and Captain Albert E. Proctor; Lieutenants W. H. Marsh and J. Warren Merritt, who, upon reaching the regiment, were consolidated with the Staff of the Regiment on the right of the line.

The discipline of the company on the trip was excellent, and each member thoroughly enjoyed himself, and were well satisfied with both officers and men of the regiment to which they were newly attached. Capt. Snow performed his duties as officer of the day, on the return, in a soldierly manner, and gave "tone" to the whole occasion; indeed, the regiment may be considered fortunate in possessing, at least one orator, whose knowledge of human nature, and his after-dinner speeches gave him an enviable name in New Haven.

ROLL OF CO. D, BOSTON.

Captain, Henry A. Snow.	Samuel Porter.
1st Lieut., George H. Lincoln.	Elliott F. Soule.
2d " Frank A. Boise.	Corporals, Bernardin J. Murphy.
1st Sergt., William H. Snow.	Leonard F. Johnson.
William A. Mason.	Edwin M. Buxton.
Thomas S. Ireland.	Arthur W. Kimball.



ROLL OF CO. D, — CONTINUED.

Musicians, Robert N. Cutler. Walter T. Nowell. Priv'ts, Adams, Fred. H. Beil, Robert R. B. Buttrick, Frederic A. Bagley, Harry Boyd, George W. Conway, William E. Combs, Edward E. Combs, Fred. W. Coron, Louis J. Cox, Charles H. Chick, Albert B. Daly, John M. Dallow, William French, Charles R. Frost, John H. Fitzer, Frederick Greene, Henry E. Galvien, John V. Hoffner, Charles Hobart, Frank W. Hall, Harry W. Harper, Samuel C. Haak, Charles F.	Priv'ts, Hunter, Frederick S. Harden, Cushman E. Jones, Frank B. Kuhlman, Edward H. Lebbink, Charles F. Lebbink, Henry Lemon, Henry 3d. Mason, William F. Murphy, Michael J. Newmarch, Alfred Nutting, Andrew F. O'Brien, Thomas C. O'Brien, Francis Poole, Larkin W. Poole, Thomas D. Pratt, James J. Paulding, Albert R. Sinnott, Christopher Stone, Arthur L. Walsh, Albert L. Williams, Charles M. Wright, Thomas J. Wilkins, Walter H. Washburn, Edward P. Vialle, Charles A.
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CO. E, MEDFORD.

On July 3d, 1879, the company assembled in their Armory in heavy marching order, to join the rest of the Regiment on Boston Common, to go on a long-talked-of trip to New Haven, Conn. They left Medford at 8:30, P. M., carrying 39 guns, and two Commissioned officers. Marched through Sudbury, Tremont Row, and Tremont Streets, across the Common to the parade ground, where they reported to Col. Trull, Commanding Officer. After all the companies had arrived, line was formed, and marched to Boston and Providence depot, where a special train of twelve cars was in readiness, each Company having an entire car. The boys soon got seated, and made them-



selves comfortable for the night. Left Boston at 11 P. M., and passed through Providence at 1 A. M. Soon after, the corps reached Groton, Conn., where they enjoyed the pleasure of an ocean voyage across the Thames River, by ferry-boat.

Reached New Haven at 6 A. M., July 4th, and were met by the officers of the 2d Connecticut National Guard, and escorted by them to regimental headquarters, Tontine Hotel, where the company were dismissed to their quarters. Companies G and E were quartered in Germania Hall, dining at Florence House. After a slim breakfast, they prepared for the parade, white pants and gloves. Reported at headquarters at 9 A. M., and procession started at 11 A. M. As they passed to their place in line, they were received with a salute from the 2d Regiment, C. N. G., and were then escorted by them to their position. The route of march was about five miles in length. A drum-corps, just behind them, greatly added to their fatigue, by incessantly drumming, and invariably coming in on the wrong step, thereby confusing them, and caused no small amount of grumbling from all in hearing.

At the close of the march, the regiment gave His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut, the Mayor of New Haven, and other dignitaries, a marching salute, then marched on to the Common in front of Yale College buildings, where they had a short rest, preparatory to the dress parade.

The Company were dismissed for dinner, and after that had all the time to themselves till 7 A. M. Capt. Whitney, Company E, had the misfortune to be officer of the day from 8 P. M., Friday, till 6 A. M., Saturday. The men were very hospitably entertained at the different armories, especially at the Armory of Company E, C. N. G. They amused themselves during the evening in various ways, all hands being bent on making the most of their short stay.

At 6 A. M., July 5th, Captain Whitney, officer of the day, assembled the drum-corps, and beat the Reveille at the Florence House. Left New Haven at 9 A. M., and reached Boston at 3:30, P. M., marched to the parade ground on the Common. Gave a short dress parade on the Common, and were dismissed in time to take the 5:25, P. M., train for Medford. Although feeling pretty tired and hungry, yet all agreed that they had had a splendid time, and one which they would remember with a great deal of pleasure.

The following is a complete roster of Company E, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., August 1st, 1879:

ROLL OF CO E.

Captain, Jephthas H. Whitney.*	Coughlin, John
1st Lieut., Charles R. Dawson.	Crockwell, John J.
2d " George B. Chase.	Diehl, Henry A.
1st Sergt., George C. Chase.	Drury, Thomas J.
A. J. McKenney.	Donahue, Daniel
Frank Porter.	Duran, Joseph
James R. Reddick.	Dwyer, John J.
William G. Ewell.	Dwyer, John F.
Corporals, Charles H. Cushing.	Enwright, Daniel B.
Hugh Doherty.	Fitzgerald, Charles F.
William C. Russell.	Gaffy, John A.
Musicians, George A. Carter.	Grady, James M.
Thomas F. Gould.	Holmes, Edward P.
Priests, Anderson, Walter	James, Henry M.
Abbott, Henry J.	Law, Moses
Bacon, Charles E.	Lennox, Edward C.
Berry, Thomas	Lennox, William H.
Barnum, Frank B.	Liddell, James J.
Bresnahan, Jerre M.	Martin, Joseph A.
Bresnahan, John J.	Martin, T. Frank
Carlton, George E.	Mitchel, Thomas
Chadbourne, Charles W.	Morse, Harvey B.
Cincere, Nat E.	Newhall, Eugene H.
Chambers, Walter	Rockwell, J. W.
Clark, Adam G.	Sweeney, John J.
Cookson, John S.	Sweeney, Miles C.
Coughlin, Owen*	Thieler, John B.

* Served three years in this Company during the War.

Co. F. WALTHAM.

This Company did great credit to themselves, and won not a little praise for their prompt attention to orders, and their excellent marching. The Company is composed of as fine a looking set of soldiers, as any other company in the regiment. As might be expected from their appearance in line, not one fell from the ranks, although the heat was intense. They were quartered at the City Hotel, and the many incidents that occurred there would make an interesting story. Every man understood that he was, in a measure, responsible for the good name of the Fifth, and as a result, the company acquitted themselves nobly. Like the other companies, they had their funny men, and were wide-awake to any sport going on, and if there was an opportunity to make a joke, they were not slow in taking advantage of the same. Many of them made friends with the Second Connecticut boys, and were shown the interesting features of the City.

There was no grumbling about their food, or the manner in which they were treated, and from the beginning to the end of the excursion, every man thoroughly enjoyed himself.

ROLL OF Co. F.

Captain,	Chas. H. D. Stockbridge.	Priv'ts,	Avery, Charles
1st Lieut.,	Vacant.		Ballard, George F.
2d " "	Vacant.		Barton, Charles A.
1st Sergt.,	James H. Fisher.		Beland, John H.
	Henry P. Ballard.		Burke, Patrick J.
	Charles O. Morrell.		Clay, Fred C.
	Eben W. Mosher.		Davis, Daniel A.
	William H. Stearns, jr.		Davis, George A.
Corporals,	John T. Pownall.		Donlan, Thomas E.
	Calvin C. Nauss.		Flint, Robert F.
	Fred. E. Draper.		Furbush, George W.
Musicians,	Louis V. Forster.		Griffiths, John
	Frank R. Tower.		Ganther, Fred.
Priv'ts,	Aldred, Lewis E.		Hutmacher, Gustan



ROLL OF CO. F, — CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Lawrence, George H.	Priv'ts, Reynolds, George H.
Morrissey, John	Sewall, Benjamin B.
Mosher, Thomas H.	Symmes, Caleb C.
Nichols, Henry F.	Seevey, John E.
Patten, Benjamin F.	Taylor, George W.
Randall, Joseph	Wisewell, Lowell M.

CO. G, WOBURN.

Company G, left Woburn on the 9:15, P. M., train on the 3d of July, with 26 men, 2 officers, and some invited guests, as follows: Col. W. T. Grammer, Capt. John P. Crane, Capt. Lake R. Tidd, Capt. E. F. Wyer, Lieut. M. S. Seeley, Thomas H. Hill, Esq., and Dr. George P. Bartlett.

The company joined the regiment on Boston Common at about 10:15, P. M., and was the last to report, on account of the train accommodations. The trip on was one vastly enjoyed by the boys, and caused one of the Captains to remark, when on entering the car occupied by this company, and being greeted with an overture of whistles and trumpets, "that the ends of the train were very much alike, everybody wide-awake, while the 'middle men' were asleep." Arrived in New Haven, and after being dismissed, the company went to their sleeping apartments (?) which they occupied jointly with Company D, in Germania Hall building. Their meals were taken at the Florence House. The company took part in the celebration, and did their level best, (in spite of a drum-corps in their rear, who could not keep step with their own drumming), to keep up the reputation of the old Fifth. There was a drum-corps, however, under charge of a colored Drum-Major, to whom the boys were greatly indebted on account of their excellent cadence. Nothing of importance occurred at the quarters except the fun made by Lennox of Company E, and Pickering of



Company G ; these two high privates kept up a rattling fire of sport from the time the company left home, until their return.

On the train homeward-bound, the boys displayed numerous flags, given them (?) by the patriotic New Haveners, from the windows of the car, which gave them the appearance of being decorated for the occasion.

One of the men of this company, Private J. H. Dean, received a telegram from home, stating that his house had been destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th, and when the train reached New London, the Newton Company (C,) presented him with a sum of money, \$30.00, raised among themselves. The example so generously set by this company, all strangers to him, was followed by every other command in the regiment.

Arriving at their armory in Woburn, at about 6 : 30 P. M., on the 5th, the company was addressed by Captains Tidd and Crane, Lieutenant M. S. Seeley, and Mr. Hill, the officers of the Company, and Private Pickering ; the company was then dismissed.

Thus closed the best time the company has enjoyed for many a year, and every member was satisfied with his trip, inasmuch that they commenced asking one another before they left the armory, " can't we go somewhere next year ? "

ROLL OF CO. G, WOBURN.

Captain,	John W. Ellard.	Musicians, Fred. A. Bryant.
1st Lieut.,	Charles W. Converse.	William E. Emery.
"	Lyman P. Pell.	Priv'ts, Brower, William H.
1st Sergt.,	George M. Buckanan.	Converse, George W.
	George A. Simmonds.	Clark, Charles E.
Corporals,	Joseph T. Davis.	Carter, Henry W.
	Charles E. Halliday.	Cushing, Frank H.
	Joseph M. Hall.	Collins, John W.
	Charles Philbrook.	Collins, Elmer S.

ROLL OF CO. G, —CONTINUED.

Priv'ts, Davis, Andrew J.	Priv'ts, Newcomb, Frank
Davis, Reuben S.	Nichols, Charles E.
Dean, Joshua H.	Pickering, George E.
Gleason, George O.	Pierce, Roscoe P.
Leathe, Edward W.	Pierce, Elbridge W.
Lincoln, Charles H.	Smith, W. A.
Maddison, Mark R.	Stewart, David C.
Nason, Amasa W.	Stowers, Edward E.
Nason, John F.	Tabbutt, Frank L.
Newcomb, William R.	Warland, P. M.
West, Edward D.	

CO. H, CHARLESTOWN.

The Color Sergeants, with the colors, reported at the armory, at 8:45. The company left the armory at 9:15, amidst the hearty applause of a large number of spectators who had assembled on Winthrop Street to wish the company a pleasant journey, and to urge upon them the necessity of upholding the honor of the District of Charlestown. On passing through the square, the company received hearty applause from the armory of the "Jackson Guard," Company G, 9th Regiment, M. V. M. On arrival of the company at the Common, Capt. Brown reported to Col. Trull, as officer of the day, and was ordered to the Providence Depot, to superintend the embarkation of the regiment. The company was left under the command of Lieutenant Martin. On the trip down, the men were supplied with sandwiches, which were relished by them in a way that showed that they would make good soldiers for service, in respect to rations.

The company was enlivened on their trip down by the singing of the Glee Club, and the actions of the "twins," whose funny sayings kept every one awake. If any poor mortal happened to doze off, he was immediately awakened, and told that he was doing just the right thing, that

was, to get all the sleep he could." When about a mile from New Haven, a small lad stood on a stump, with his hand over his head, giving cheers for the regiment; but before the boys could return them, a large rooster appeared in view, mounted on a fence, and crowed lustily, which had the effect to draw the cheers from the boys, and a peal of laughter.

On arriving at the Nesbit House, the company had trouble with their breakfast, which threatened to end in a mutual dislike, but by a little patience on the part of the company, they got enough to eat, and on their leaving Saturday morning, they gave the landlord three cheers for the splendid way in which they were served. He responded with a cigar for every man. So ended the Hotel business.

After the parade and dinner in New Haven, the officers of the company were taken in charge by Capt. Camp, and Lieuts. Bacon and Nourse of Company H, 2d Connecticut, and taken to ride to view the city, and partake of a supper. The men were entertained by the members of Meriden Company H, of the 2d, to lunch, and other favors. The men were very quiet at the Hotel after 12 o'clock, and got all the sleep they wanted.

On the trip home, the men were furnished with sandwiches on the train, and were kept awake by the lively actions of the "twins," and fire-crackers, which were kept going till they reached Boston.

At New London, the officer of the day told the "twins" to get aboard the train, so they went and got a plank, and carried it to him, and said that they could get no board, and wanted to S(k)now "if that would do."

The company were second in line, and it may be safely said that they *never* did better in marching, and received the applause of the multitude who witnessed their perfect company fronts.

ROLL OF CO. H.

Captain,	J. Henry Brown.	Hoyt, C. H.
1st Lieut.,	J. H. Martin.	Horne, Frank M.
2d " "	Joseph E. Clark.	Johnson, Everett W.
1st Sergt.,	T. W. Barbour.	Johnquest, E. F.
	T. G. Pitman.	Lockwood, William F.
	R. A. Rhind.	McGrath, William G.
	G. F. Stratton.	Martin, Ira F.
	J. H. Winsly.	Meagher, John
Corporals,	J. J. Connelly.	Miers, E. P.
	E. Neagle.	Mitchell, R. J.
	Frank Smith.	Norton, G. A., jr.
	Charles Hoyt.	Porter, I. H.
Priv'ts,	Adams, Charles N.	Sargent, E. A.
	Benan, B.	Spear, Frank P.
	Calburt, Frank	Stearns, Frank F.
	Cleary, John L.	Swift, Frank A.
	Conc, Edgar H.	Savoy, John A.
	Dow, George F.	Shackford, Charles E.
	Edmonds, F. A.	Smith, E. H.
	Edwards, Ambrose A.	Thompson, S. D.
	Ferrier, Charles H.	Tyler, John
	Hamilton, W. L.	Wilkins, William A.
	Hilton, Frank B.	White, B. R.

Messrs. Charles H. Brown and Joseph H. Gleason, accompanied the Guards as Invited Guests.

THE BANQUET.

This was the event of the excursion to the visiting officers. The officers of the 5th, and guests, including in the latter, Major M. E. Webb, Surgeon of A. H. A., were invited to a grand banquet, given in their honor by the officers of the Second C. N. G., which occurred at the Forbes House (Morris Cove), New Haven. The company, numbering about 100, assembled at the Tontine House, at

NOTE:—The member of the City Guard, who lost his hat from the cars, while returning from New Haven July 5th, recovered it two weeks after, it being forwarded to him by express from the station where it was picked up.



about 8 o'clock, P. M., and under the direction of Lt.-Col. J. N. Bacon, embarked on several barges, and proceeded to the Cove. The weather was cold and chilly, and everybody was more or less tired, but after a pleasant drive, and a little "shaking up," they arrived at the Hotel. After an "introduction" to the "proprietor," the entire company seated themselves at the sumptuously spread tables, and without a word of ceremony, each one helped himself to the various viands. Following is the *menu* :

BANQUET, FRIDAY EVENING, July 4th, 1879.

SOUP.		VEGETABLES.	
Oyster.		Rice, boiled,	Green Peas.
FISH.		Mashed Potatoes,	
Boiled Salmon, Baked Blue Fish.		Stewed Tomatoes.	
ROAST.		New Beets, Bermuda Onions.	
Lamb, Mint Sauce,		PUDDING AND PASTRY.	
Ribs of Beef,	Veal.	Farina Pudding, Wine Sauce.	
BOILED.		Apple Pie.	
Ham,	Tongue,	Peach Pie.	
Corned Beef and Cabbage.		DESSERT.	
MAYONNAISE.		Chocolate Ice Cream,	
Lettuce,	Fresh Tomatoes.	Fruit,	
ENTREES.		Figs,	
Soft-Shell Crabs,	Fried Oysters,	Chocolate.	
Little Neck Clams,		Tea,	
Stewed Lobsters.		Coffee.	

THE SPEECHES.

After the inner man had been satisfied, Colonel Graham of the 2d Connecticut Regiment arose and introduced General Stephen R. Smith, as toast-master of the occasion, which announcement was received with quite an ovation. General Smith, in the most felicitous manner, accepted the position, and called upon Hon. N. D. Sperry for a few remarks. He complimented the troops from

Massachusetts, and thought the 2d Connecticut ought to have availed themselves of one thing, when they had the power, and that was to eclipse the 5th Massachusetts Regiment in military manœuvres, but they had signally failed, he was sorry to say.

General Smith then brought Surgeon-General H. S. Fuller to his feet, to respond for the Governor. He commenced his remarks by saying, that the Governor was unable to be present, although he had expressed a desire to be with the officers of the two Regiments. The visit of the 5th Massachusetts has been an honor to New Haven, and to the State. The day here has been more extensively celebrated than any ever held in your cherished city. When I looked over the military pageant to-day, I thought to myself that the country need have no fear while it had throughout the length and breadth of this land, such a militia; they could always be looked to for defence. Our militia were first to the front in the late war, and I am proud of the great record of Massachusetts troops. I was educated in Massachusetts, and always felt a brotherly feeling for the sons of that State. The General paid a high compliment to the officers of the 5th Massachusetts, and amid great applause took his seat.

General Smith then introduced Colonel Charles T. Morse, who said in substance: "We welcome you of Massachusetts most heartily. We feel you have done us an honor on this, the celebration of the evacuation of the city, one hundred years ago, by the British. The plaudits of the people along the route of procession has convinced you, doubtless, of the kindly feeling toward you of the people. Gentlemen of the 5th Massachusetts, we owe to you a thousand times more than we can repay, and heartily thank you for your presence here to-day." (Applause).



General Smith then introduced "our honored Mayor, Hon. Hobart D. Bigelow," who said, "I am pleased to meet you officers of the 5th Massachusetts. To-day, we celebrated our Centennial, and with the 5th Massachusetts, we have had a grand military display. I am glad that the 5th postponed their visit, so that we might have them to-day. Gentlemen, we are proud of the 2d Connecticut, perhaps too much so; they must look to their laurels. I am not a military man, but I could distinguish a marked difference in your marching, compared with the 2d. Your Colonel is to be complimented for his perseverance in bringing the Regiment to such a state of perfection." (Cheers and applause).

General Smith next called upon the 2d Connecticut Regiment's gallant Colonel, Charles P. Graham, who said: "I am with the rest of the gentlemen, who have spoken. I am thankful that the 5th Regiment, M. V. M., has been here to-day. They have showed us what kind of soldiers they have in Massachusetts; they have shown us, that we must work hard to approximate their thoroughness in discipline. The Fifth have acquitted themselves grandly. I firmly acknowledge the 5th to be the best in marching, as our officers have also said. Massachusetts and Connecticut stood side by side in the Revolution, and the late war. The 6th Massachusetts, when they went through Baltimore, showed the valor and metal of Massachusetts men. I am happy to have been vanquished, since it happened to be, by a Massachusetts Regiment. Gentlemen, I hope you will all come again." (Applause).

General Smith arose and said: "We have not forgotten the smiling face of that gentleman and soldier, who did so much for us, during our visit to Charlestown last year: I refer to Colonel Ezra J. Trull of the 5th Massachusetts

Regiment, and I propose three cheers for him." It is needless to say they were given with a hearty will.

Col. Trull arose and said: "I am greatly obliged, officers and gentlemen of the 2d Connecticut, for your kindness. You have done everything that could be done to entertain us. You have made our visit the memorable event of the Regiment's history. My officers know of my inability to express myself in public, except when commanding my Regiment. I am happy to be here, and I thank you all a thousand times, for your splendid hospitality showered upon my Command, since our arrival."

Colonel William T. Grammer was next introduced, and addressed the company, as follows:

"Mr. Commander and gentlemen: I found myself in a new vocation to-day. I stood as a sidewalk committee, to watch the grand military pageant, instead of being a part of it, as I usually am. The success of the celebration must be gratifying to you all. We of Massachusetts know what Centennial means, and we have had our grand military review, and there in Charlestown, marched side by side the military from many States. It is no new thing to see the Massachusetts troops march side by side with those of Connecticut. If I remember right, the Fifth was in the same Brigade with the 10th Connecticut, in 1862, and my memory of its officers are most pleasant. I have been in the militia for over thirty years, and look back to the time when they were ridiculed, but the time came when they stepped forward, and saved this great nation.

"How different the militia of to-day; now we have men trained and ready for action, and as I witnessed the display, that marched to martial music, I thought to myself, this is well, and I hope we should not need their help in any future trouble, but if we should, they are certainly



ready. I appreciate your welcome most heartily, and shall never forget the hospitality of the citizens and military of New Haven."

Captain George M. Harmon, Chief Marshal of the procession, said, "That he was glad to meet Massachusetts men anywhere, and his associations with them to-day, were of the most pleasant kind." General Smith called upon Captain Snow of the 5th, to make an address, and the genial Captain replied in a most humorous vein, fairly convulsing his hearers, with his peculiar logic. He said, "I am happy to be here to-night, and to have enjoyed your hospitality, and this occasion reminds me of a story of my youth: You all recollect the immortal Daniel Webster. Well, he and I lived as neighbors when boys, and it often used to occur, that we would make molasses candy together; so we made it at my house one night, and as he poured the molasses into the kettle, I poured in the peanuts. Well, after the molasses began to boil, Webster, who was stirring the stuff, suddenly stopped, raised a spoonful of the hot candy in the air, and as it ran streaming down his bare arm, he turned and said, 'Snow!' Says I, 'What is it, Webster?' Says he again, 'Snow, this is a great and glorious country, and we're having a thundering good time to-night.' Those memorable words are applicable to this important gathering, and we can truly say that we are having a thundering good time to-night."

Captain W. A. Baneroff of the Cambridge Company, when introduced as the stroke of the victorious Harvard Crew, responded as follows:

"I hardly expected this; we have experienced the fullness of your hospitality to-day, and not without profit to us. I shall remember the day as a happy anniversary, and hope that you may give us an opportunity to reciprocate your kindness."



Captain Wyer of the 5th, ably responded to the call of General Smith, and Frank T. Robinson, an ex-member of the Charlestown Cadets, responded for the press.

The following are the names of the able Committee of Arrangement:—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Bacon; Major Carl G. Engel; Captain H. D. Phillips; Captain H. R. Loomis; Captain M. F. Brennan; Captain C. E. Round; Lieutenant Henry Phillips.

After the banquet, the entire company left the hotel, and strolled about the pleasant grounds, enjoying the cool atmosphere of the early morning, and the grand scenery of the Bay, which could be distinctly seen, for the moon was at its full, and had come to view from behind the misty clouds, which had hid it from sight all the night. It was nearly three o'clock before the barges were ready, and at that hour the party embarked for the City. Arriving at the hotels, the visitors found them very quiet, and were greeted only by the glimmering gas-jets in the corridors, the tired soldiers having sought their beds, for rest.

DEPARTURE FROM NEW HAVEN.

At six o'clock, on the morning of the 5th of July, the boys were astir, and at 8:30, were in line on the Green.

A dress parade occurred, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators, who frequently applauded the various evolutions. The *New Haven Union*, in speaking of this feature of the visit of the Fifth, says:—

“The thousand spectators who saw the dress parade of the Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts on the Green, this morning, before they marched to the depot to take the train for home, re-affirmed the oft-repeated opinion heard yesterday, that it was “a fine regiment.” Considering all the men went through yesterday and last night, they

looked wonderfully fresh this morning, and carried themselves without any appearance of the fatigue they must have felt.

“Ex-Major Jordan, acting as Adjutant, formed the line and turned it over to Col. Trull. The eight companies presented a very pretty appearance as they stood stretched out in one long line from the band stand, northerly, nearly to the Elm street railing. When the band started off, and marched the length of the line and back, the applause began, and the spectators found frequent occasion to repeat it during the fifteen or twenty minutes the dress parade was in progress. The Adjutant spoke rather quick, and was in bad voice, but after Col. Trull began to give his orders, the men gave wonderfully prompt response, and a most gratifying exhibition of proficiency. The manual, especially the ‘present,’ ‘right shoulder,’ and ‘support’ was gone through with in excellent time, and when the commissioned officers marched to the front, and proceeded to where the Colonel stood, there was a round of applause from the spectators, at the fine line the officers showed. During the whole ceremony, the men in the ranks stood firm and steady, and carried themselves like veterans. Among the spectators who enjoyed the really fine exhibition, were Gen. Smith and Lieut.-Col. Morgan of his staff, and the following Second Regiment officers: Col. Graham, Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Adjutant Thompson, Captains Philips, Spencer, and Mix, and Lieutenants Bacon and La-Barnes.

“After the parade, the regiment, preceded by the band playing the Second Regiment March, filed through the Temple street entrance, and paraded down Chapel street, through State, and to the depot to take a special train for Boston. The regiment marched company front along



Chapel street, and marched well. The applause from the sidewalks was frequent, and the visitors departed with this last token of appreciation lingering in their ears, officers and men alike declaring that their New Haven visit had been one of great enjoyment, whose memory would long be held in kindly remembrance."

HOMeward BOUND.

The return of the Fifth from the hospitable City of Elms was marked by several incidents which will be found under the head of incidentals. When the cars left New Haven, many of the Second Regiment men were present, and exchanged a "good bye," and "come again" with their many friends of the Fifth. The boys made themselves comfortable in the cars, and many of them could be seen, as one jostled through the train, stretched out, sound asleep; the majority of the regiment were, however, wide-awake, and were enjoying themselves in various ways, and seemed to desire the ball to be kept rolling, rather than lose a bit of fun by nodding. One of the boys said to the writer, when asked if he was not tired enough to go to sleep, "I can get enough sleep in Boston, but such times as I have had are rare, so I am taking in everything."

This seemed to express the sentiment of every one throughout the entire trip, and as there was no member of the regiment seen in any other condition than that of a true soldier and gentleman, it will be understood that each man felt it his duty to honor himself, his company, and his State.

The train reached the Providence depot shortly before 4 o'clock, and the regiment marched through Elliot, Washington, School and Beacon streets to the Common. The command marched in column of companies, the police



having, in compliance with the law giving the militia the right of way, cleared the streets of all vehicles. The men appeared none the worse for their two day's jaunt, and all of the companies maintained excellent alignments, and the men were very steady. The parade ground had been roped off for the Military, and the vast throng assembled to witness the evolutions of the Regiment, lined the edges of the park, and frequently gave vent to their admiration of the movements of the troops. Major Jordan officiated as Adjutant. Colonel Trull dismissed the regiment immediately after the parade, and the colors were escorted to the headquarters in Charlestown District, by the Charlestown companies, accompanied by the band. The Cadets and City Guard then proceeded to their armories and were dismissed.

Thus terminated one of the most successful excursions ever given by a regiment from this State, and it is no vain boast to say that the regiment reflected as much honor on the old Commonwealth as any other organization that could have been selected.

Much praise is due to Colonel Ezra J. Trull, for the example that he set his men in the role of a true soldier. He maintained the dignity his position demanded, and was at the same time familiar with his command, and, as a natural result, was very much respected and obeyed. All of the staff officers of the regiment are of a gentlemanly stamp, and were popular with the boys during the excursion.

INCIDENTALS.

Company H, the Charlestown City Guards, Capt. J. H. Brown, turned out the largest company, 43 men and 3 officers.



The New Haven newspaper men paid every attention to their Boston brethern, and kept a collation spread for them all day in the ante-room of the Aldermen's room, at the City Hall.

Adjt. Stevenson was unlucky enough to get the fore-finger of his left hand caught in a car door Thursday night, and on the trip his duties were most efficiently performed by Major H. W. Jordan.

Room 67, at the Tremont House, the headquarters of the Cadets, was assigned to the use of the invited guests of the company. Charles and James did the handsome thing, not once, but several times. "Oh, where are they," was asked several times during the evening at the banquet.

Surgeon Edward J. Forster was unable to accompany the regiment, owing to sickness in his family.

The City Guard Glee Club, composed of Messrs. Cone, Calburt, Clary, Miers and Martin furnished some excellent singing while the regiment was en route to New Haven, Thursday evening.

Two pleasant episodes connected with the trip are worthy of mention. The first occurred Friday afternoon, when, in behalf of the officers, Captain J. E. Phipps presented the paymaster with an elegant gold badge, composed of a pin, bearing the word "Paymaster" and the bars of a first lieutenant, from which depended the Fifth Regiment badge, or seal, and a tiger's head, the latter having reference to Lieut. Fairbanks's former connection with the "Tigers." The second incident took place on the train Saturday, the men putting their hands in their pockets and presenting a purse of some \$200 to a member of company G, of Woburn, Horace Dean, who received a telegram

Friday night that his house and furniture had been destroyed by fire.

On the route from New Haven a member of company B was very severely injured by falling across the side or back of a seat. He was almost completely paralyzed for some time, and Dr. M. E. Webb, who accompanied the regiment as acting surgeon, thought the man's spine must have been injured. He rallied, however, before reaching Boston, and was thought to be out of danger, but in the evening there was a rumor that the injured man had died. The rumor lacked confirmation, and at this present writing, is convalescent.

Sergt. R. F. McKee of company G, Woburn, folded the overcoats for the whole regiment, thereby securing uniformity as well as neatness.

THE PRESS COMMENTS.

Of course there was a great desire on the part of the regiment and friends of the Fifth to obtain the papers in which reports of the trip were chronicled. Many were unable to do so, and for that reason we append extracts from those papers which directly refer to the excursion.

As will be seen, they speak volumes for the brilliant record achieved by the glorious Fifth, and more than attest what has been previously said in its praise in this history, spreading the fame of the Fifth from east to west, or wherever the press is read.

BOSTON HERALD, July 5th, 1879.

In referring to the parade in New Haven, the *Herald* said: The column was a very long one, and the march was also long, and very fatiguing. The companies of the

Fifth all did well, and there were many warm encomiums on their personal appearance and marching, all along the route. Near the close of the route, the Mayor took a position in front of the City Hall, and the Second paid him a marching salute. Immediately after passing, Gen. Smith, commanding the escort, wheeled out with his staff and took position on the right of the Mayor. Colonels Kingsbury, Parker and Fiske of Gov. Talbot's staff, accompanied Gen. Smith, having the post of honor. The officers of the Fifth, and, in fact, nearly all the other military bodies, seeing the mounted officers, supposed they were the ones to be saluted, and passed by the Mayor, utterly ignoring him. In the march by, the Fifth far surpassed the other organizations in the steadiness of the men, and in correctness in saluting, nearly all the Second officers neglecting to look toward the reviewing officer. Both the Second and Fifth kept good alignments during the passage, and the former kept ranks better closed.

Same Paper, July 6th, 1879.

Entering the parade ground, on Boston Common, on the return of the regiment, a good sized space was found roped off, and entirely cleared of people; an immense crowd was present, and the dress parade was given in excellent shape. Major Jordan officiating as Adjutant. Col. Trull expressed to the officers, and through them to the men, his thanks for the excellent conduct of the regiment, both as regards discipline and drill. The companies were dismissed immediately after dress parade, and they lost no time in getting home. The officers and men are to be congratulated upon the appearance of the regiment, and, judging from the comments of the people in New Haven, everybody there was delighted with the command. The cor-



dial reception and entertainment by the Second Regiment was all that could be desired, and the men naturally feel pretty well satisfied with their trip. The Paymaster, Lieut. Charles A. Fairbanks, felt particularly pleased Saturday, as every bill had been paid in full.

BANQUET TO OFFICERS.

NEW HAVEN EVENING REGISTER, July 5th, 1879.

The complimentary banquet given by the officers of the Second Regiment, to the officers of the Fifth Massachusetts, was eaten at the Forbes House, East Haven, last evening. The party of about 100 sat down about ten o'clock. There were present, Postmaster Sperry, Mayor Bigelow, Chief Marshal Harmon, Surgeon-General Fuller, Colonel Morse, General Smith and four or five of his staff, Colonel Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon and others of the Colonel's staff, and the officers of the Fifth Massachusetts. Gen. Smith acted as toast-master. He called upon Postmaster Sperry, as a representative of the general government, and he responded in a pleasant vein. Gen. Fuller and Col. Morse, of the governor's staff, responded for the State, Mayor Bigelow for the City, and Chief Marshal Harmon for the procession. Col. Trull spoke at some length, laying stress upon the unexceptionable manner in which his command had been received. Colonel Graham highly complimented the Fifth upon their appearance. Capt. Snow and Ex-Captain Weir, of the Fifth, responded to the toasts, and Ex-Col. Grammer made a fine display of his speaking abilities. "The Press" was responded to by Frank T. Robinson of Boston, the historian of the regiment. The banquet was finished about two o'clock this morning. The bill of fare was gotten up in fine style by Punderson & Crisand.



The Fifth Massachusetts is a fine regiment, the men being noticeable for their manly bearing and fine figures. The lines and evolutions of the Charlestown Cadets, the first company in line, were especially fine.

MORNING JOURNAL AND COURIER OF NEW HAVEN, July 5th, 1879.

A finer body of men than the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment is rarely seen, and it did not detract from its good reputation yesterday. The visiting organizations gave us much pleasure, and we hope that in the intervals of effort they received some. The thanks of the citizens are due them, and all who helped to make the day so notable. Before the bright rays of Old Sol had begun to stream down with fervid heat and melting fierceness, sounds of martial music were filling the air, as the various city companies of the Second Regiment were marching down to the cars to receive the visitors, the fine Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Trull, a gallant command, who did honor to the parade, and the Old Bay State. Soon the rich plumes of the officers of note and distinction waved in the early morning breeze, and the march and tread of the visiting soldiers' feet, was heard upon our pavements, and people ran to the doorways and windows to see the soldiers pass by, already awake, if not awake all night, through the din and clatter and phiz and snap of rockets and crackers, and the bang of small cannon. The military visitors came in promptly on time, no delay — and so it was with everything throughout the day — no delay, no mistakes, no bungling, everything in happy, systematic order. The visitors wore their fatigue dress, which they, after refreshment and welcome, changed, and donned their fine blue uniform and white pants, in which they appeared in the procession, challenging admiration.

not alone in dress, but in their fine step and soldierly appearance. Now the people were ready, all eager to see the grand display. With band music filling the air, came the General in command, S. R. Smith, of this city, with his Staff Officers, and behind them came Colt's Band with music, whose superior character lighted up the eyes of the fair ladies at the balconies, and prepared them to see with even more eager anticipation, the bold soldier boys of the Second and Fifth. First came the Second, looking every inch a fine command, with step and soldierly bearing, and looking worthy to bear the name of the Second, with its fine record. Then came the visiting Regiment, whose appearance provoked enthusiastic sentiments of approbation, eight companies strong, and all having already a love for the old City of Elms, gained from past pleasant acquaintance with the Second at Bunker Hill, and with hospitalities already afforded since their arrival. Among the officers of this command was Captain Bancroft, whose oar lately gave Yale so much trouble at New London.

NEW HAVEN UNION, July 30th, 1879.

While the officers of the Second and Fifth were enjoying their banquet at Morris Cove, the men of the two regiments mostly remained in the city, and were entertained at the three city armories and at Quartermaster Redfield's. There were collations provided at the four places, and all the evening men in uniform were passing in and out, enjoying the refreshments provided. The scenes in the armories were striking and brilliant. The rooms were highly decorated and flags and bunting were everywhere. The many lights shown on the showy uniforms of the soldiers and the general effect was very striking. There were any number of informal speeches made, and glee clubs from

many of the companies marched from armory to armory or paraded the streets with locked arms singing, and apparently enjoying themselves to the utmost. From what was left of the eatables, Quartermaster Redfield gathered several barrels of sandwiches, etc., which he thoughtfully sent this morning to the Orphan Asylum.

At the press headquarters, besides members of the local press committee were the following: E. A. Tucker of the *Hartford Post*, C. J. Perkins and J. F. Hill of Boston, William H. Estey of the *Boston Herald*, James P. Frost of the *Boston Globe*, Charles R. Byram of the *Boston Journal*, Frank T. Robinson, formerly editor of the *Bunker Hill Times* (Historian of the Fifth M. V. M.), A. S. Hotchkiss of the *Hartford Courant*, Warren H. Burr of the *Hartford Times*, Ira E. Forbes of the *Hartford Post*, George D. Curtis of the *New York Herald*, Frank E. Beach of the *Waterbury American*, R. A. Lyon of the *Bridgeport Farmer*, I. W. Storrs of the *Derby Transcript*, A. W. Vaill and Ralph I. Wright of the *Shore Line Times*.

BOSTON GLOBE, July 5th, 1879.

In mentioning the Reviews the *Globe* said: The Touraine Hotel is but a few feet from the City Hall, and the troops were obliged to pass this house before reaching the reviewing point. As the Second passed the hotel it was in very bad shape. Alignments were broken, distances poorly preserved, and the men were talking with each other and with spectators upon the curbstone. However, when they reached the City Hall, they had straightened out, and showed some fine marching, generally good alignments and distances, and a commendable steadiness. Salutes, though, proved to be wretched. The officers seemed to have no conception of distances, and had almost as many styles as

there were officers. The Fifth did finely, and had a tearing ovation. The men seemed as fresh as when they started in the forenoon, and passed in a solid body with unbroken fronts, a magnificent steadiness and closing of ranks and admirable distances between companies. The salutes could hardly have been better, for the distances were well judged. When it is taken into consideration that very few of the officers and men obtained rest or sleep last night, it is a wonder that they could have done so well. The Fifth held solidly to its work, and worthily upheld its honored name and reputation.

THE NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM, July 5th, 1879.

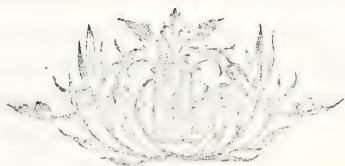
The Fifth Massachusetts is a fine organization, and sustained the military reputation of the State. The Regiment numbered about 300. The marching, wheeling and general bearing of the different companies elicited applause along the whole line of march. Colonel Trull had a regiment of which he may well be proud.

NEW YORK HERALD, July 5th, 1879.

The procession was a grand affair. It included not less than five thousand persons, was over two miles in length, and was more than an hour in passing a given point. The procession formed on Elm street, and at eleven o'clock started off on a march of nearly five miles, under the command of Chief Marshal Harmon. First came the military, the Light Gray of the Second Connecticut, the United States Regulation Uniform of the Fourth, and the nearly similar uniforms of the Fifth Massachusetts, whose marching was applauded again and again.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In referring to the grand Review, the *Journal* said of the 5th: The Fifth, Colonel Trull and Staff, went by in splendid shape, with good salutes, alignments and distances, rear ranks fairly closed and dressed. There were but few blank files in the eight commands. The regiment was equalized with fronts of sixteen files. The command was applauded during its passage. The Fifth Regiment executed the close column formation with promptness, and moved to its proper distance in good shape.



Campaign and other Reminiscences.

The following Reminiscences of the various campaigns and other important incidents, relating to the history of the Fifth Regiment, are placed in this portion of the volume in order that the search for actual dates and events might not be impeded, and further, that those who desire to pass over what is generally termed "dry reading," may, in a measure, be entertained by the narration of some of the most interesting events of the regimental service.

That the Fifth have rendered the state and country eminent service within the past twenty years, the previous chapters fully testify, and it may well be said, that the regiment has always been fortunate in having for its commanding officers, men who have been honored, not only in social and military circles, but in the service of the people of the city and state.

THE THREE MONTH'S VOLUNTEERS.

The regiment contained many companies at the breaking out of the war in 1861, that had enviable local reputations, and several of them had received a national reputation, so that when the Fifth went to Washington in 1861, at the call for troops to resist the invasion of the Capitol, they did not go as strangers in a strange land; the press of that period was loud in its praise of the regiment and the high character of the material of which it was composed.

When one reads over the old files of our local papers of



that date and occasionally discovers a letter from a member of the Fifth while at Camp Andrew, the mind will immediately become fastened to the narration of the stirring events that then transpired.

Such a letter might not be read by every one with that interest that a soldier reads it, but there would be enough in it to prove to any mind that the writer was possessed of a valorous spirit.

During the Fifth's stay at Camp Andrew, the citizen soldiers made everything as comfortable as the condition of things would permit. Their tents were arranged in rows, forming a series of lanes and avenues, while some furnished them with names, suggestive of those at home. In one company a large sign was inscribed "Craft's Corner," on another, "Brastow Avenue." These little things impressed the visitors with the feeling that the men, although uncertain of life and deprived of the usual comforts of existence, had their thoughts continually on the conventional objects and associations of their homes. The patriotism of the troops and the intensified love of the old flag are well illustrated in a letter received from an officer while the Fifth was at Camp Massachusetts, near Alexandria, Va., which reads as follows :

"Thursday evening, June 12th, 1861.—To-day, the regiment received what has long been needed, namely, a new flag—the Stars and Stripes—and our colors are now complete. The texture is silk. In the centre of the field is a golden eagle surrounded by a circle of 34 stars of gold. The staff is surmounted by a gilt spread eagle, with cord and tassels of the same royal substance. It is a very beautiful affair, and more beautiful waving here over the soil of disloyal Virginia. The sight of it puts us all 'on our fight.' God grant it may never lead but to victory."

THE FIFTH AT BULL RUN.

There are many excellent accounts of the famous "Battle of Bull Run," and the author has taken the following narration from the most reliable of them all, as well as quoting extracts from letters of that date.

For several days before the eventful engagements, the Fifth were continually hearing of a probable advance of the army, and whenever a runaway darkey from Howard County, Maryland, came into camp, he would be the cause of circulating at least a half dozen stories about the strong position held by the rebels, and the frightened slave would actually convince himself that the "Kingdom" really "was coming."

Every day would bring its commotion in camp, exciting rumors, and "said to be" reliable information from the war department, kept the boys on the tip-toe of hope and fear. At night, the regiment would be informed that the Union forces were,—before day-light, to be attacked on all sides. Preparation was immediately begun; a signal of six guns was to announce the grand sortie, and every man was cautioned to leave everything except musket and ammunition at the sound of the long roll. Re-inforcements to the army were coming in fast, it was said, and with the understanding that the rebels were poorly armed and a set of sneaks, the boys dropped off into fitful dozes, to awake next morning with their throats dry and stomachs empty, and inhaling the sweet scent from off the rich fields and mountain atmosphere. The "scare" subsided, the dread day was put off, and the cause was, that the Confederates were afraid to strike the Union army. And so the fever ran from day to day; now the enemy had retreated, and a Peace Convention would "fix things," and then a distant rumbling would be heard as if the rebels were practicing with their artillery.

On Sunday, July 7th, 1861, news came that a general battle was certainly imminent, and that the troops were to march in a few hours with three days' rations for Manassas Junction; though the news was premature, it proved to be the shadow of the event that was near at hand. At home, the mother, the father, and the wife watched with the deepest interest for the earliest news from the front, for the eve of battle was slowly but surely coming on.

The forward movement of the great national army was soon to begin, and the feverish news was awaited in every city and town in the Union, causing intense excitement day and night.

The following extract from one of the Union force in the field shows the sentiment of one member of the Fifth Regiment, and was undoubtedly the expression of them all.

"July 11th, 1861.—Dullness reigns to-day in our camp, 'a calm before a storm,' notwithstanding the fresh issue of shoes and blankets to put us in good marching order. Our term of service has nearly expired, and the regiment is slow in believing that we shall go forward to meet the enemy at this late day. But why not? Shall the benefit of three month's drill be thrown away? It will be just as easy to march back from Fairfax or Manassas as from Alexandria."

The grand move so long meditated began on the 16th of July, and the troops were enthusiastic enough at being relieved of their suspense. The force about to chastise the "Secesh Army," consisted of five divisions, 30,000 or more men, under Gen. Irvin McDowell, and were composed of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, besides the usual baggage wagons and other paraphernalia of war. By sunrise on the morning of the 17th, the whole army moved in four columns, all in light marching order. It was anticipated

that the enemy were in strong force at Fairfax, and in order that the troops might be in good condition the next day, the Third Division, under Col. Heintzelman, encamped for the night near Sangster's Station. The next day the army moved on, and as no resistance was offered to their advance, the troops were in high spirits, and began to think their conquest was to be an easy one.

"Many of the inhabitants on the line of march abandoned their houses and fled in terror at the approach of the troops. Some of these houses were entered and plundered by the National soldiers, and some barns and out-houses in the outskirts of the villages were burnt, one of the troops, it was said, having been shot by a man concealed in one of them. Some of the soldiers appeared in the streets in the evening, dressed in woman's apparel, which they had found in the houses; and one man in the gown and bands of a clergyman, which he found, went through the streets with an open book, reading the funeral service of the "President of the Southern Confederacy."¹

A portion of the first division, General Tyler, was engaged with the enemy on the 18th in a reconnoissance at Blackburn's Ford, and finding them in strong force, they were obliged to retreat after an hour's struggle, with a loss of about sixty killed and wounded.

General McDowell felt the necessity of making a demonstration on the enemy before his army was weakened by the loss of the three months' troops, many of the regiment's time of enlistment expiring on the 21st, and he accordingly ordered a reconnoissance to be made, and arranged his plans to attack the Confederates the next day.

This reconnoissance proved that a direct attack on the

* Lessing.



enemy's front would be disastrous, and he concluded to turn their left by driving them from Stone Bridge, where they were strongly fortified, and breaking their line there, force them from the Warrenton Turnpike, and sever this portion of their army from their main force.

General McDowell issued specific orders on the 20th for an advance and method of attack by three divisions chosen for the work. The troops were supplied with three days' rations. The columns were to move at about two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 21st. General Tyler was to be in position at four o'clock, or day-break, to menace the Confederates' left at the Stone Bridge, while the rear attack was to be made by Generals Hunter and Heintzelman about two hours later. Everything was in readiness by midnight. The camp-fires of forty regiments were burning dimly around Centreville, and the full moon was shining brightly, while the air was fresh and still.

"Never was there a midnight so calm and beautiful; never did a Sabbath morning approach with a more gentle aspect on the face of nature." *

It was difficult to surmount unforeseen obstacles, hence the many serious results to our best generals during the war, and General McDowell was no exception. At two o'clock in the morning, the long roll sounded, and there was now no doubt of a march in the minds of any of the troops, and it was long before sunrise that our forces had passed with steady tread through Centreville.

The second division, Col. David Hunter, and the third division, Col. Heintzelman, crossed Cub Run, turned to the right through the "big woods," and General Tyler with the first division, went by the Warrenton road. Hunter and Heintzelman were to drive the enemy from the

* Lossing.

right and rear upon General Tyler's forces, so that by surrounding them, a more speedy victory would be assured.

"Our troops went into the field tired and weary from long marching, and lack of rest, and the foe were fresh and well-fed, and intrenched behind rifle pits, and breastworks, and masked batteries and in forest groves, from which they were enabled to pour a murderous fire upon our advancing force, while our guns though replying vigorously, could have had but slight effect. The rebels under harangues and exordiums fought with wild yells and demonstrations. General McDowell and Staff accompanied the central attacking column, under Tyler. The field of battle extended over a large area of country. The sun shone in all its magnificence and splendor. The battle was opened at half-past five in the morning, and our wearied troops began the conflict with resolution and courage. General Tyler's division made the first onslaught. The noise of the cannon was heard distinctly in Alexandria, and even Washington. Great was the suspense and anxiety. The smoke of the conflict darkened the air for a long distance. It was a heavy artillery duel at first." *

Gen. Burnside was being heavily engaged with the Confederate General Evans' brigade, and called for help. This part of the conflict had been going on for about an hour, and the result was doubtful, when Porter's brigade was ordered to his relief. This re-enforcement caused Evans' line to gradually give way, although the enemy held manfully to their position. At the critical moment a body of troops were seen coming over the ridge, in direction of Bull Run, to the assistance of the Nationals, and the head of Heintzelman's Division, which had not reached the ford above, when the battle commenced, was coming upon the field. "The column on the left was Sherman's

* Jerome B. Locke, L. L. F.



Brigade, from Tyler's right wing, led by Colonel Corcoran, with his New York Sixty-Ninth, sixteen hundred strong. Using a high tree for an observatory, an officer of Tyler's Staff had watched the movements of the columns of Hunter and Heintzelman, from the moment when they crossed Bull Run; and when there seemed danger that the tide of battle might be turned against the attacking force of his Division, Tyler promptly ordered Sherman to cross just above the Stone Bridge, to their assistance. He did so without much molestation, when the advance (Sixty-Ninth), soon encountered some of the Confederates flying before Hunter's force." *

Sherman's approach was timely, his troops being fresh, they pressed the enemy, who finally fled in confusion up the slopes of the plateau, and across it.

The conflict was fearful, and our forces were successful. Hunter and Heintzelman were in strong position. "At half-past twelve, an essential triumph had been gained by our army. Beauregard, himself, could hardly keep his forces up to their work. That at this point the Confederates were virtually defeated, was admitted by rebel journals: 'Some of our best officers,' said the *Louisville Courier*, 'were slain, and the flower of the army lay strewn upon the field. McDowell was in the act of possessing himself of the railway to Richmond. Then all would have been lost. But at this critical moment, Gen. Johnston, with the remnant of his Division, re-appeared.' The *Richmond Dispatch*, and the *Charleston Mercury*, confessed, with like testimony, to the narrow escape. Johnston's troops who had escaped from Winchester, had reached the battle-field by railroad. Our men heroically renewed the attack." †

* Lossing.

† J. B. Locke, L. L. B.

The Union Reserves, consisting of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, were then ordered forward, and if this force could have confronted the rebel re-enforcement, at once, the result of the conflict might have been far different.

“By three o'clock, there were no impediments in the way of the advance of re-enforcements from Centreville; for at one o'clock, the National forces had possession of the Warrenton Turnpike, from near the bridge westward, which was one of the grand objectives of the movement against the Confederate left.

“The Confederates were in commanding position, on the plateau, and to drive them from it, was the task immediately in hand. To accomplish this, five brigades, including Colonel Franklin's, the Fifth Massachusetts forming the right, were sent along the Sudley's Spring Road, to turn the Confederates' left.

“Up the slope, south of the Warrenton Turnpike, these brigades moved, accompanied by McDowell, with Heintzelman (whose division commenced the action here) as chief lieutenant, on the field. They were severely galled by the batteries of the enemy, yet they pressed forward and were soon in possession of the western portion of the plateau. There was a swell of ground westward a short distance, occupied by the Confederates, the possession of which was important, as it commanded the whole plateau. Two batteries were ordered to seize it, and plant their guns there, and the Fifth and Eleventh Massachusetts regiments, with others, were ordered to the left of the batteries.” *

Here the Fifth did noble duty, receiving their orders from Colonel Lawrence, they coolly fired upon the enemy, and not a man gave evidence of weakness. They were

* Lossing.



exposed to a terrible ambushed fire of the rebel batteries for a full half hour, and while in their unprotected situation, were liable to be cut to pieces, and doubtless would have been, but from the fact that the Zouaves, who had advanced upon the enemy, and were suddenly met by an ambushed Alabama regiment, recoiled under the hot fire and fled in confusion, which saved the intended charge of the brigade, and caused another movement immediately.

The struggle for the plateau was still going on, and the First Minnesota, Col. Gorman, was ordered to support the batteries, while the Fifth acted as reserve. A double quick movement brought the two commands opposite to their original position, on the right, and they had hardly assumed the offensive, when they were suddenly confronted by a body of troops some fifty yards to their front. This embarrassing position continued for some moments, each command not knowing whether he was facing friend or foe; but in a short time, the colors were seen, and the rattle of musketry began in good earnest, resulting in the batteries and infantry retiring from their position under a murderous fire from five times their own force.

The Fifth then moved with their brigade near their first position. In the mean time, McDowell ordered Sherman to sweep the hill, but alas, they were overpowered, and with fearful results were obliged to retreat, being repulsed by a greater force than was anticipated.

Johnston was shortly after re-enforced by General E. Kirby Smith with a force of over four thousand men, who had come down by the Manassus Gap Road. This was an opportunity of which Johnston availed himself, and with four brigades, he bore heavily down on the right and rear of McDowell's forces, and cleared our troops from the slope and plateau, thus defeating our almost victorious army.

"The panic and the tumultuous head-long rush to Washington, after the battle, is familiar to every one. A ceaseless tide of fugitives surged over the roads, and fields, and through the woods. The rebels had a chance of entering Washington, but they had been nearly beaten, and were really as badly demoralized as our own army. The path of our flying troops was a scene of havoc, littered with guns, knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, and canteens, and choked with broken gun carriages, and the private carriages of Washington officers, and public men, who had driven down to see the conflict from a suitable distance. And then, sad indeed, there were wounded and exhausted soldiers, and horses, crushed and mangled, who, unable to go further, dropped in their tracks. Attempts were made to stop the panic, but in vain. The resistless tide of fugitives rolled onward until Centreville was reached. Some stopped at Fairfax, some at Alexandria, and some kept on to Washington. Many of the Union dead and wounded lay exposed on the battle field." *

The Fifth, after leaving the battle-field, marched to Centreville, where an attempt was made to re-organize the panic-stricken troops, but this proved ineffectual, and the remnants proceeded to Washington, where they arrived, a forlorn and prostrated set of men, though not disheartened, for they were conscious of having done their duty well, and received the merited praise of their commanding Generals.

Their term of enlistment soon expired, their campaign days was over, and the thought of soon being with their friends at home, brought joy and comfort to their weary hearts. Some, there were, who were left behind; dead, missing, and taken prisoners, but the hopes of all, were

* J. B. Lucke, L. L. B.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 led to a similar influx. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 and in Idaho in 1860 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

The second of these was the discovery of silver in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of silver in Idaho in 1860 also led to a similar influx. The discovery of silver in Nevada in 1861 and in Colorado in 1862 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

The third of these was the discovery of copper in Arizona in 1851. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of copper in Idaho in 1860 also led to a similar influx. The discovery of copper in Nevada in 1861 and in Colorado in 1862 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

The fourth of these was the discovery of iron in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of iron in Idaho in 1860 also led to a similar influx. The discovery of iron in Nevada in 1861 and in Colorado in 1862 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

The fifth of these was the discovery of coal in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of coal in Idaho in 1860 also led to a similar influx. The discovery of coal in Nevada in 1861 and in Colorado in 1862 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

The sixth of these was the discovery of oil in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of oil in Idaho in 1860 also led to a similar influx. The discovery of oil in Nevada in 1861 and in Colorado in 1862 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

that time would bring most of them to the surface, and eventually to those who yearned most dearly for them.

Upon the arrival of the regiment in Boston, they received a reception worthy of such heroes. The people turned out *en masse*, and the cheers of the multitude that thronged the route of the march, were significant of the fact that their services had been appreciated, and that while away their every movement had been closely watched.

When the prisoners returned, several months after, having been exchanged, they also received a most fitting reception, not only from the people, but from the hands of their former comrades. The stories of the sufferings experienced by the prisoners of war, have been read with interest, and their escape from death was remarkable, considering the treatment they received.

KILLED, WOUNDED, AND PRISONERS.

The following is the most correct list of the killed and wounded and those taken prisoners at the Battle of Bull Run, that could be gathered by the author.

Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence, wounded.

COMPANY A, SALEM.

Henry T. Briggs, Prisoner, Exchanged 1862.

Samuel A. Cate, " " 1862.

COMPANY B, SOUTH READING.

Sergeant George W. Aborn, Prisoner, Exchanged 1862.

James H. Griggs, " " 1862.

Frank L. Tibbetts, " " 1862.

COMPANY C, CHARLESTOWN.

Edward Foster, Prisoner, Exchanged 1862.

COMPANY D, HAVERHILL.

Hiram S. Collins, Killed.

James A. Shaw, Prisoner, parolled, 1862.

COMPANY E, MEDFORD.

Sergeant William H. Lawrence, Killed.
 John H. Hoyt, Prisoner, Exchanged 1862.

COMPANY F, BOSTON.

Sergeant Charles W. Cassebourne, Killed.
 Isaac M. Low " "
 Thomas Hettler, " "
 Edward J. Williams, " "
 Cyrus F. Wardwell, Prisoner, Exchanged 1862.
 Stephen O'Hara, " " 1862.
 Bernard McSweeney, " " 1862.
 William H. Richardson, accidentally shot.

COMPANY G, CONCORD.

Sergeant Cyrus Hosmer, Prisoner, Exchanged 1862.
 " Wm. S. Rice, " " 1862.
 Wm. C. Bates, " " 1862.
 Edward S. Wheeler, " " 1862.
 Henry L. Wheeler, " " 1862.

COMPANY H, SALEM.

George A. Thompson, Killed.
 William Shanley, Prisoner, Exchanged 1862.
 George W. Dow, " " 1862.

COMPANY I, SOMERVILLE.

Edward F. Hannaford, Killed.
 William F. Moore, Wounded.

COMPANY K, CHARLESTOWN.

Henry A. Angier, Prisoner, Exchanged 1862.
 C. A. Babcock, " " 1862.
 George T. Childs, " " 1862.
 Samuel E. Chandler, " " 1862.
 Sumner Fish, Killed—never seen since battle.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 9. Wounded, 2. Prisoners, 22.

There were no bounties given when the Fifth went to Washington, nor were any offered to the nine-month's volunteers at first, an evidence that the men were actuated by pure patriotism in offering their lives at their country's call, and not for pecuniary considerations.



THE SECOND THREE MONTH'S ENLISTMENT.

The regiment after its term of service expired, July 31st, 1861, kept up its organization, and when on May 26th, 1862, a telegram was received from the President by Governor Andrew, to forward to Washington at once, all of the active militia of this State, the Fifth responded with its usual alacrity. General Banks had been driven from the Shenandoah valley, by a superior force of the enemy, and the Capitol of Washington was menaced. Orders were issued on the 26th of May to commanders of regiments to report forthwith with their commands on Boston Common for active service. Again men bid farewell to their families, put on their uniforms, assembled in their armories, and proceeded at once to Boston, many of them at great personal sacrifice. On the 27th, Boston was alive with troops, some four thousand men having responded to the call. The Fifth, on this occasion, was officered as follows :

Colonel	SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE.	
Lieut-Colonel	GEORGE H. PIERSON.	
Major	JOHN T. BOYD.	
Quartermaster	JOSEPH E. BOLLINGA.	
Surgeon	SAMUEL H. HURD.	
Sergeant-Major	HENRY A. QUINCY.	
Quartermaster-Sergeant	SAMUEL C. HUNT, Jr.	
Company A. Captain RICHARD BARRETT,	42 men.	
" B. Lieut. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON,	36 "	
" C. Captain JOHN P. RICHARDSON,	32 "	
" D. Captain HANNIBAL P. NORTON,	93 "	
" E. Captain JOHN HUTCHINGS,	82 "	
" F. Captain EPHRAIM H. BRIGHAM,	51 "	
" H. Captain JOHN B. NORTON,	93 "	
		— 429

Late on the afternoon of the 27th, it was ascertained that many of the men who had responded to the call, be-

lieved the service which they had volunteered to render was but for three months, and had made their business and other arrangements accordingly. Upon arriving at Boston, they discovered that the three-month's term had been changed by an Act of Congress to a longer term; whereupon Gov. Andrew telegraphed to the War Department for authority to muster the men in for three months' service, which authority was not given. The law was explained to the men, and about one half of them volunteered to proceed, "law or no law," and every man was anxious to go for three months. The next day information was received from Washington that the immediate danger to the Capitol was passed, concentration of regular forces having been effected, and the militia were disbanded, many of them, however, enlisted in the three years' regiment then forming.

THE NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

The Fifth did not remain inactive after its second proffer for three months' service, but was immediately recruited, as will be seen by referring to page 29. Many incidents could be related by the veterans of the nine months' campaign, and if each member could add his individual experience, the whole would make a book well worth reading. The writer, however, has not forgotten his own experience, and being unable to obtain valuable items from others, will give his personal recollections, together with gleanings from old letters and information from other reliable sources.

Many events occurred, the mere mention of which will be sufficient to recall to the mind the entire incident. Who of the Fifth that sailed away from Boston on the transport Mississippi, Capt. Baxter, will ever forget the



terrible fall of Claude Grenache of Co. I., who, having climbed to the foretop, lost his hold and fell to the deck, breaking his back, and severely injuring a member of his company. His ambition to gain notoriety as an athlete brought him to an untimely end. His body was left at Hohne's Holl. Doubtless the boys will not forget the rations of soup issued the second day out, salt! that was no name for it; the writer has ascertained that no one (?) was to blame for this calamity to the famished troops, it having occurred in the following manner: Joel Raymond and Royal Ramsey of Co. H, together with one or two other celebrated cooks, had charge of the pottage, and, having a complete knowledge of the quantity of salt needed to a gallon of fresh water, etc., added the required amount on the start, which was all right, but the supervising officer, whose name is well known in the regiment, and whose love for the boys was proverbial, thinking there might be some mistake and thoughtlessness on the part of the cooks, made careful inquiries of them and thought everything all right; the cooks, however, or some unauthorized parties, fearing that the stuff would not be salt enough, turned in a portion of a barrel of rock salt, and "let her bile." The result was that the soup would not remain liquid but became solid with crystals of salt after five minutes' cooling. The whole affair proved the truth of the old adage, "too many cooks spoil the broth." After the exclamations usual on an occasion of this kind, the boys settled down and had a "quiet game" by way of pacification.

On the 26th, an incident occurred which nearly resulted in the loss of a life; it was as follows: After passing Fort Macon, N. C., we took a pilot and had hardly sailed a mile when we were brought up hard and fast on a sand bar,

and had the pleasure of seeing the Forty-fourth disembark from the Merrimac on the wharf at Morehead city. Capt. Baxter was a man of few words, some of them being oaths, and his harsh voice must have grated fearfully on the ears of that pilot when he roared, or rather hissed, "You southern hound, you'll have us aground! if you do, you —— I'll blow your —— brains out!" It required the most earnest solicitations of several of the officers to prevent the captain from carrying out his threat. As it was, the pilot's boat which was made fast under our stern, was crushed to atoms by the propeller. It being customary for the pilot to make his skiff fast to the stern of vessels, or side wheelers, and this being the first propeller that ever entered the harbor, his ignorance cost him dear.

Mr. Fred. A. Barker, one of the ship's officers, and a resident of Charlestown, rendered many favors to the troops during the passage in the way of provender, and his kindness was duly appreciated.

We landed next day, in good condition, and the boys went for the big oysters, apples, (10 cents each), and other luxuries, and after hearing strange stories of "bullud" from the Ninth New Jersey veterans, the platform cars soon carried us to New Berne, and we slept that night in our new quarters, the Sibley tents, having been pitched by that best of regiments, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. Beyond the city, and around our camp, the country was low and marshy. The thermometer ranged from 70° to 80° at midday, and at night, fell to 30° and 25°, there being no twilight, the heavy dew suddenly penetrated everything, and cautioned us about fever and ague; but the boys were careful, and by using proper sanitary precautions, they escaped the malarial fever, that swept off many members of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth regiments.



FORT PEIRSON.

Fort Peirson was the name by which the camp of the Fifth Regiment was designated during their nine months' campaign, in New Berne, North Carolina: having been named in honor of Colonel George H. Peirson, of the Fifth. The accompanying lithograph gives a view sketched in May, 1863, and really presents a better idea of the general appearance of the camp, to those who were there, than the large publication taken when the water was high and in the winter.

After the arrival of the regiment in New Berne, it was marched through the shady streets awhile, then gradually bore to the right, and soon found out the nature of North Carolina soil, which was very sandy, being in much the same condition, as the grass sand of a beach. There were a number of Sibley tents pitched on a slightly raised patch of ground, about one mile in the rear of New Berne, and as we turned the corner of the burying ground these cloth edifices caught the eyes of the boys, and it was very soon known that they were pitched for the Fifth Regiment, and that was to be our home in the sunny South. A corduroy bridge was built, soon after our arrival, near the entrance of our camp, as the swampy water was often too high for comfortable travelling. On the right, entering the camp, was a swamp, and beyond Fort Rowan, the flag of which was seen flying over the tree-tops. The railroad tracks lie a little beyond the fort, bore to the left, crossed the interval, and entered the woods in the distance. The river Neuse was situated about a mile and a half to the right of the camp. In the rear of the fortification the land was of a marshy nature, and extended to the woods in the background. To the left was a rather damp tract of country, until the Trent road was reached,



which was located about a mile away, and ran parallel with the railroad for several miles, and was separated from it by about three-fourths of a mile of woods and swamp land. There was a considerable quantity of water on the left of the camp during the early part of the campaign, but most of it evaporated in time, and enlarged the grounds to some extent, not enough however for drilling purposes.

There were four tents to a company, used for the non-commissioned officers and privates, and two A tents for the three commissioned officers. The field and staff were located near the earthworks. The various companies had their own cook-houses, which were built of slabs, and had a long opening with a shelf on one side, where the boys after falling in for grub, would "hog in."

The quartermaster's department was located to the right on entering the grounds, and in the rear of the Guard tents.

The following was the position of the companies in line, applying also to their position while in camp and service.

Company H, Capt. Drew (1), held the right nearest headquarters, Company E, Capt. Kent (6); Company C, Capt. Daniels (4); Company F, Capt. Currier (9); Company G, Capt. Grammar (3); Company B, Capt. Parker (8); Company K, Capt. Crafts (5); Company A, Capt. Green (10); Company I, Capt. Newton (7); Company D, Capt. Howard (2).

The camp was always kept in the best condition, by regularly detailed men, and often delinquents at drill, and other transgressors were added to the force. During the early part of our service, we were terribly annoyed during the night by the continuous baying of the blood-hounds, being penned on the outskirts of the city, and they only ceased their howls with the gray light of morning.



The mortality of the regiment was smaller than that of any other in the department, and the fine situation of our camp, and the stringent enforcement of sanitary rules doubtless was the cause; Surgeon Ingalls is to be credited for his careful attention, and uniform kindness to the men, always having a smile and cheerful word for those who were obliged to visit his tent at surgeon's call, in the morning.

OUR FIRST TRAMP.

"Fall in boys," came the orderlies' call before we had had a decent southern hour's sleep, "fall in and get your rations," and we did, the same consisting of as much hard tack as was needed, a pound of salt pork, a small quantity of sugar and coffee, salt junk, (old hoss), an onion, etc., and when the regiment was in line we looked and felt more like recruits of war, than ever before during our enlistment. The cooks worked hard, and everything being in readiness, we started for the transports, which without special incident landed us in Washington, N. C., on the morning of October 30th.

We were assigned quarters in a dilapidated barn, and were put through the various required company, and regimental evolutions. Sunday at 7 o'clock, A. M., the regiment was ordered to join the expedition to Tarboro', and the line of march was taken up in the direction of Williamstown. Towards sundown, the advance encountered the enemy, posted behind entrenchments, at a place called Rawles' Mills, who disputed their passage; but our forces soon compelled them to beat a retreat, and the following morning we continued our advance towards Williamstown, which place the column reached at noon, having marched a distance of twenty-three miles from Washington.



There were sights to be seen along our route the remembrance of which, makes one's heart sick. The North knew nothing of the effects of the war ; but there, war appeared in its fiercest aspect, and stared one in the face. Utter ruin and desolation was found on every hand, hamlet and town and city witnessed the devastating effect of civil war. Houses along our route were pillaged of everything, families fleeing in every direction ; foraging parties scouring the country and seizing all available property ; magnificent gardens and plantations trampled under foot, and woe to the man who lifted his hand in defense of his home and property. When we reached Williamstown, the place was given over to pillage. The town was beautifully laid out, with cottage houses on either side of a broad street, many had homelike gardens in front. But the town was silent, the citizens with their flocks had fled precipitately, upon the approach of their foe, and in many places had left the table set for dinner. It was a pity to see the splendid furniture, pianos, crockery ware and everything turned topsy turvy. Civilized thieves we were, searching for relics and valuables, every one abandoned himself to pilfering whatever he could lay his hands on. I bring that scene to my mind, and I behold a town being sacked by Massachusetts troops, Cavalry charging on valuable pianos ; the streets strewn with French china, with here and there a swallow-tail coat ripped up the back, women's clothes, etc., laying loosely about, and the peaceful columbines that grew over the porches of those pleasant houses, torn down and trampled under foot. When we left the town there was not an entire article to be found.

The sick and footsore were sent on board gun-boats in the river, and we bivouacked that night about three miles



from the town. Next morning, November 4th, we pressed on to Hamilton, within two miles of which, we were forced to build a bridge near a deserted breastwork, which extended from the woods across the main road to a fort on the river bank. Hamilton was reached near sundown, and like Williamstown, was found entirely deserted.

The same scenes were here enacted as at Williamstown, houses were turned inside out, hens, pigs and geese were bayoneted, cattle slaughtered, and to complete the ruin the Hawkin's Zouaves, in revenge for being fired upon, set fire to the town, and our line of march was lighted for several miles by the flames of the vast fire. The sick were sent aboard the gun-boats, and the column moved several miles out of Hamilton and bivouacked for the night. Nov. 5th, we started early, the boys feeling somewhat rested, and after lighting our pipes with cotton wads taken from the pods growing in the fields right and left, we journeyed on, taking the road to 'Tarboro'. We marched until night, when a halt was ordered, and the boys broke ranks and made for the rail fences, which were a blessing to our troops all through the war, and without which we should have taken many a cold dinner; we were at this time within about nine miles of 'Tarboro'. The following morning we commenced our return march, General Foster having learned from reliable sources that the enemy with their various communications open, and receiving large re-inforcements, were strongly posted behind earth-works at 'Tarboro'. We took a different road back to Hamilton, and what few deserted buildings remained standing were used as barracks that night. Next morning, (the 7th), we started in a violent snow-storm, which however, did not delay our march, although it continued all through the

day. We followed a road near the river to Williamstown, which we had not travelled before." We remained in Williamstown until Sunday morning, the 9th, when the march was resumed, and we reached Plymouth Monday morning, the 10th. The regiment left this beautiful town after foraging, and obtaining plenty of tobacco, and such valuable things, and taking transports, reached New Berne on the 13th.

The expedition captured fifty prisoners, four hundred horse and mules, and one hundred teams. Many of the boys were without shoes, and were forced to march the entire distance, 160 miles, with stockings only as coverings to the feet. This was our first "frog," and "we wanted to go home," but we did n't.

IN CAMP AGAIN.

For several weeks we took a rest from marching, but were required to drill regularly. In our spare time we perfected our habitation, by driving slabs into the sand, and raising our tents about two feet. This was luxurious enough, and with one exception answered our purpose, that exception was that on windy days the sand would drift through into our butter, if we had any, and on our food, which consisted of "soft tack" three times a week when in camp, stewed and baked beans, hashed fish, hashed meat, and other peculiar hashes. Many of the boys learned to play simple (?) games of cards to pass away the time, mostly on rubber blankets, by candle-light, using a bayonet for a candle-stick, as there was no lack of originality in the regiment, many amusements were continually occurring. "Sam" the adjutant's colored man, was a big wrestler, and threw every one except the adjutant and Henry Hardy of Company H. "Sam" was a queer fellow, and we often

plagued the poor fellow's life out of him, getting him "riled" at times so that he would suddenly turn on us, and striking us on the breast with the back of his hand, would say at the same moment, "See yer! boy, I'll break yer breastbone!"

The monotony of camp life was frequently dispelled by the arrival from home of letters and great boxes, the latter containing all the home delicacies as well as solid food. When a box arrived by the Dudley Buck, there was fun in each tent, and generally the contents were divided, soldiers being notoriously generous. Who will ever forget the smile that ever lurked on the pale face of our beloved chaplain Snow, as he delivered the mail to the anxious ones who stood listening and waiting for the sound of their name? Poor Snow, he was a man of tender heart and most cheerful character, but the life of a soldier was not for him, he being too frail to endure much hardship. Wooden cook-houses were built, and many important local events transpired, and all the while rumors would be sent the rounds that we would soon receive orders for another march, and they came in good time.

THE "FROG" TO GOLDSBORO'.

The following narrative of the famous march to Goldsboro' will be most interesting to those who participated in its hardships, and is made up from letters and memory. On the morning of Dec. 11th, 1862, at about four o'clock, we were routed out, and after an early breakfast, got ready, and formed the regimental line in front of camp to join the Third Brigade, then being formed on the Trent road. At 7 A.M. the entire available force of the 18th army corps under command of General Foster, started at five o'clock in the afternoon, our regiment was one mile from

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 research and the objectives of the study. It also outlines the
 methodology used in the study and the results of the research.
 The second part of the paper discusses the findings of the study
 and the implications of the research. It also discusses the
 limitations of the study and the need for further research.
 The third part of the paper discusses the conclusions of the study
 and the recommendations for future research. It also discusses
 the significance of the research and the contribution of the study
 to the field of research.

our point of departure, although the advance was some ten or twelve miles off, well, we—"polywogged" along more than half the night, when we succumbed about 4. A. M., in a cornfield six miles out of New Berne. Here we slept on the ground after building camp fires and getting supper.

When morning dawned, we were almost frozen, and hugged the bright, warm fires, made our coffee in dippers, and enjoyed coffee and hardtack. Some of the boys made "scouse" which is done by crumbling hardtack into a dipper, cutting up pork, salt junk, and, in fact, almost everything that is fit to cut up, then adding a little water, in order not to burn it, and stew until soft, very nice. After breakfast we took up our line of march and "frogged it" all day, and at night halted in an open cornfield, and were soon slumbering sweetly.

December 14th, early in the morning, our regiment was ordered to throw out pickets on the different roads, and guard the luggage train. Company C, (Capt. Daniels), was posted on the road leading towards Wilmington. About 11 P. M., they saw the enemy's cavalry coming up the road, but the boys were wide-awake, and a few shots dispersed the enemy. Upon examination, and inquiry, the next morning, it was found that there was about two hundred of them, undoubtedly on a scouting expedition.

Companies G, (Capt. Grammar), and F, (Capt. Currier), were posted on the main road to Kinston, to guard the bridge over Southwest Creek. Company D, (Lieut. Marden commanding,) was posted to the rear. Companies B, K, and I guarded the baggage train; Company A at this time was on detailed service at Washington, N. C. Companies H and E were detailed to go ahead and assist



the pioneers in building a bridge, or to protect them while they worked. They started, taking the army road, travelled about four miles, under the direction of Adjutant Eustis, when suddenly they heard heavy firing in their front. A little further on, they found one company of New York Cavalry posted at a bend in the road. By this time the firing had ceased. The captain of the company informed them that a short distance in their front, a rebel force was posted, with two mounted guns, and if they could capture them, it would be a fine thing for them. They then filed into a field at the side of the road, threw off their overcoats, blankets and dippers; one platoon of Company H, marched to the front, with the cavalry, while the other platoon with Company E, filed to the left into a corn-field, and laid down to await the action of the cavalry and first platoon of Co. H. The cavalry had one howitzer with which they played into the rebels to such effect, that they thought them the main army, and suddenly took "French leave." Obtaining their overcoats, they marched to the bridge, and found it torn down, and everything in a state of chaos, even the blunderbuss gun which they could occasionally hear, when the rebels fired, was gone. The bridge was rebuilt in a couple of hours. The enemy's force consisted of upwards of six hundred men, while ours was but one hundred and seventy-five, all told.

The companies pushed on to Kinston to join the rest of the army, the second platoon of Co. H, acting as skirmishers, and they had advanced but a short distance before the cavalry men came flying back, shouting, "Kinston is ours," whereupon the Glee Club of the Charlestown City Guard gave "Rally Round the Flag Boys," in fine style, a thing for which they were noted in the Eighteenth corps. After plundering an old farm house,

and getting the aged couple, who owned the place, rather intoxicated, by compelling them to taste the whiskey before they would drink it, for fear of poison, they journeyed on, and after an hour's march reached Kinston long after dark. The men were conscious that a great fight had occurred at Kinston, from the fact that the roads right and left, were filled with the bodies of the dead, and they would often stumble over them in their march. "The noble six hundred," I said to myself, "were driven into the jaws of death," for they came into the hands of our forces at Kinston.

The field of battle was a new sight to my eyes, and one never to be forgotten, as I stood gazing upon it the next morning. Everywhere was rack and ruin; the roads and fields were covered with everything of a warlike nature, shell, shot, bullets, knapsacks, cartridge boxes, and the dead of both armies. In the woods, trees were literally torn to shreds, here a giant tree bore the scars of some shell as it flew screeching by, there a tree shattered to splinters; on one side you see a house with a hole as big as a window in the side, and on the other you behold the place where a house had been, and of which there was here and there a timber pointing silently like fingers of fate at the sad ruin. The sight that made my heart bleed was of a soldier lying on his back behind a tree; in his left hand was a cartridge, in his right the ramrod, and across his breast his musket lay. There was a pleasant expression on his face in spite of the end of the cartridge paper held between his teeth. He belonged to the Forty-fifth Regiment, and did not seem to me to be dead, but upon examination, I found the fatal wound, which was a half inch below the eagle and right in the centre of his cross belt. I assisted Chaplain Stone to carry him to

the school-house, where were found many dead and dying of both armies. The Hundred and Third Pennsylvania suffered a considerable loss, in one place there were ten of them, side by side, with bullet holes in their foreheads; the firing must have been hot and quick.

That morning we waited until our regiment came up, and joined it, burning the bridge behind us, a thing the rebels tried to do, and the attempt cost one man his life, he being burned to death. On the way to Goldsboro' we fell in with a large force of the enemy at Whitehall. The Fifth were drawn up on a road supporting a battery, and as this was an artillery battle, our troops found little to do save dodging shot, or to feel humiliated at the sound of a shell bursting in too close proximity to us. Only three of our regiment were wounded in this engagement. The noisy affair of one hundred or more guns firing simultaneously being over, and after a night's rest, we started for Goldsboro', our brigade having the advance, thus giving up the guarding of three hundred baggage wagons, and lifting them out of ruts, and working hard day and night, which was a great relief. When we arrived within two and a half miles of a place called Everett's Mills, on the morning of the 17th, we again smelled powder, and our brigade took a full hand in the final action. Co. H was detailed to protect the negroes who tore up the rails for about a mile, while a company of cavalry kept them on the watch by continually threatening them. They soon returned to their regiment, which being on the left of the line, was the last to leave the field, we gave cheer upon cheer, knowing that the object of our expedition had been accomplished, but while thus happy we were startled by the wild yell of the rebels who had come from the cover of the woods and appeared desirous of surrendering themselves.



Our regiment and the New York Cavalry were ordered to support Morrison's battery, assisted by the Fifth Rhode Island, and Seventeenth Massachusetts. Some of the battery boys shouted, "they don't mean fight, they want to surrender." Just then the rebel flag rose above their ranks, the battery commander shouted, "I've got the range of that flag, let her rip!" The guns responded quickly, and down went the flag, the shell exploding right in front of the color bearer. The rebels then advanced with a yell, but they were mowed down with the shot, shell and cannister that was hurled amongst them. We never saw such work before. Every discharge of the guns laid the rebels out in terrible confusion, and hundreds of them were stretched on the field never to tell the story of their grand charge.* The cavalry, seeing all the enemy waver, brandished their sabres in defiance, and our warriors gave three ringing cheers, fixed bayonets, and sprang to the right of the battery, where they were ordered to lie down. The enemy paid dear for his efforts to draw us into the line of fire from his ambushed guns; as it was, we suffered by having several men wounded and our flag and staff torn by shell. After a while quiet reigned, and we turned to go back. But a new trial came upon us, either the rebels' or our own shells broke a mill-dam, and we were obliged to ford the rushing stream.†

* During the one hundred days' service of the Fifth Regiment in Maryland, in 1864, a detachment of three companies garrisoned Fort Mifflin, and frequently prisoners of war were brought there for safe keeping. Among them, at one time, was a squad of North Carolina Infantry, and it was ascertained from them, that they were a part of the forces engaged in the battle of Goldsboro', Dec. 1862, that their loss on the last charge was over four hundred men killed, and two hundred wounded.

† The same prisoners stated that their regiment cut the mill dam, after our forces first left the field.



One poor fellow, private R——, of Co. II, who thought to gain an advantage over his less fortunate companions, by striding a caisson wheel and thus ride safely through the stream; had his hopes doomed to disappointment, for the wheel was not keyed, and when in the middle of the stream it rolled off, and poor R—— got a thorough soaking. We travelled all night in our wet clothing and cold as Greenland. What is the need of further detail of this march? suffice it to say, that our return was more rapid than our advance, our marches being always forced, and, being on the left, we got very little rest. Sore heels, chafing, colds and other ills, were noticeable among the boys; provisions were scarce, five hardtacks for two days being the order of rations, a fellow could starve on this sort of food in a short time, but we had lots of sweet potatoes, and would occasionally "strike a pig," so that considering all things, we did not suffer as much as the thousand or more poor stragglers. I might tell of the blackened faces of our troops, caused by the smoke from the pine trees, of the sights that would thrill one when beholding 20,000 troops bivouacking on the sides of and between two hills; the thousands of fires looking like stars twinkling here and there, with an impenetrable background of blackness, with the moving forms of soldiers, the flashing bayonets of the guards,—well, one who is not much of a hand at description, cannot adequately express himself, but it is a sight never to be forgotten. We finally reached our camp Sunday morning, and bodily repairs immediately began. "Aunt Susie" with her dumplings was a welcome guest that day, and sweet potato pies made an excellent "top off" to our coarse meal. We had marched over one hundred and eighty miles in eleven days, and lost only one man, and ten wounded. Pioneer

"Beesum" came out all right, despite the fact that he was frequently called into use, and often had to stand waist deep in water. There was one man, I remember, who probably gained more enemies in those eleven days' march than any other man could possibly gain in the same time. His name was Frankle, a major, and a German. His duty was to look after stragglers and keep the boys in line. "Go back to your regiment," he would shout fiercely in the ears of some unfortunate soldier, plodding along slowly, with sore heels or some like trouble. In one instance, the major made a mistake, he accosted a poor, dirty looking soldier, belonging to the Twenty-fifth Mass., yelling at him in this wise, "Here, you soldier, vat regiment do you belong to?" the fellow did not turn or make answer in any way. The major, infuriated, wheeled his horse in front of the soldier, and, bringing the flat of his sword down smartly on the poor fellow's back, shouted again "Vat regiment do you belong to?" The man coolly took off his hat, put it on his bayonet, with the figure 25 outward, capped his piece, and raised it into the major's face, saying severely, "Damn you, do you see?" The major saw, and quietly rode off, amid the howls of the moving troops.

One day, on the same march, "Beesum" the pioneer of Co. F, had been hard at work in the road removing obstructions, and as a matter of course, his regiment got considerably in the advance, insomuch that he was obliged to hurry to catch up. "Beesum" was a droll fellow, and furnished the regiment with many jokes and sayings, and his replies to questions from superior officers would have made much trouble, if he had not been well known. Well, "Beesum" was swinging along in good order by the roadside, humming an original *Te Deum*, when of a sudden he heard the shrill voice of the "Major" from behind,

shouting, "Say you big fellow, vat regiment do you belong to? go back to your regiment, or I'll shoot you." "Beesum" straightened up to his full length, six foot three, and half opening his mouth, his face looking like a frightened lamb, gazed at the "little man on the horse" for a moment, then slowly drawled out with a deep bass voice, "Where do you bury your dead." The "Major" rapidly cooled off, said something about "superior officers" and "that ish a bad soldier," and galloped off, much to the amusement of those who witnessed the incident. The "Major" was a necessary evil, however, and performed his duty faithfully; at any rate he is forgiven now.

Commissary Clarke was the cause of one incident that for the time being made considerable talk. It occurred the night before reaching Goldsboro'. It seems that Sergeant Clark had made a trade with an old woman, whom he found in a cabin, giving her a quantity of salt for an old nuck of ham. Late in the evening, he foraged some onions, and with other fixings made a big soup. The boys could not help smelling the savory compound, and when it was cooked, the demand for it was so great, that he was obliged to serve those who came first, regardless of rank or regiment, and by the time it was all dished out, taking not over five minutes, it was noised all through the camp, and the sergeant was besieged by about two thousand hungry warriors, who finding they could obtain nothing, swore that he was saving it for his favorites; which was rather rough on his benevolence, he not getting a taste of it himself.

Archer's fiddle caused considerable comment on the Goldsboro' battle-field. It appears that one of the foragers had captured it, and presented it to Private Archer, just before reaching Goldsboro', and as the regiment lay in

waiting behind the batteries for the rebels to advance, some one asked Archer to strike up a tune. Unfortunately, there were but two strings to the instrument, but the musical nature of the soldiers would not rest, so he commenced that inspiring melody, "Yankee Doodle," and put the boys in good humor, so much so, that Gen. Lee, overhearing it, asked Col. Peirson "where the fiddler was." The Colonel, half suspecting the source of the lively air, rode toward Company H and said, "Stop that fiddle," orders were obeyed, and the violin was placed in its case, a haversack. The same instrument is used by the veteran on all occasions, even to this day.

LIFE IN CAMP.

January 9th, 1863, was full of incidents, and the following is a memorandum of that date. Major Jameson finished paying off the regiment to October 31st, 1862; Sergeant B. S. Houghton, of Co. K, died in the hospital of typhoid fever; the Thirty-ninth Illinois and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiments arrived in New Berne; and the Dudley Buck came in with boxes and letters from home.

For several weeks, the regiment was engaged by details of one hundred or more men every day, in throwing up earth-works, or sand-works around our camp, and in a month or so, a formidable fort protected our rear.

This precaution was necessary, from the fact that, with the exception of Fort Toten and Rowan, there was nothing to prevent the enemy, in case of a grand sortie, from breaking the line and walking directly into New Berne. By the 1st of May there was a continuous line of breastworks from the Neuse to the Trent river. The routine of camp life was followed until the 13th of March, interspersed with pleasures as well as toil. Passes were

given to go "down town" or to visit the forts; briar root pipes were manufactured, bone rings and various ornaments; curious emblems were cut from the refuse shins of our soups, and the morning guard mounting, afternoon drill and dress parade, afforded some relief to the monotony of camp life. Our Band practiced and perfected itself, and to such an extent, that their playing was the general theme of conversation, and added much to enliven the spirits of the soldiers.

The relieved guard every morning shot at target, and the best marksmen were allowed a relief from duty when their turn came round again. The following privates had a very good average record; C. Parker, of Co. G; A. Simpson, Co. F; Edwin W. Archer, and E. A. Roulstone, Co. H.

At one time we had some trouble with a New York regiment, who were encamped about a mile away, on our left; every morning their relief guard would discharge their guns in the direction of our camp, and frequently balls would buzz over us; this sort of carelessness was stopped after a while, however.

Some of our regimental foragers were noted for their pluck and zeal in procuring provender, and none are to be remembered with greater pleasure than Corporal Horatio N. Doyle of Co. H.

Our Drum Corps should not be forgotten, and under Major "Joe" Knox, they attained a considerable reputation.

On Wednesday, Feb. 23d, Gen. Foster reviewed all the troops in the department, on the south side of the Trent. The day was delightful, being very much like one of the hot days in Boston, with the wind out East. There were about 15,000 troops present, or all of the available organizations in the Eighteenth Army Corps, including Artillery

and Cavalry. Each brigade was formed by itself, in column of regiments, and all day long we marched and countermarched, and were inspected in the manual and other military manœuvres. The Twenty-fifth Mass., Col. Pickett, was considered the best regiment in the department, and the Fifth Mass., Col. Peirson, was highly complimented, and took the second honors.

ATTACK ON NEW BERNE.

The intention of the enemy seems to have been to capture the city of New Berne, on the memorable 14th of March, that being the anniversary day on which General Burnside took it from them. Their plan was to attack the Union forces at three different points; one being Fort Anderson on the north side of the Neuse river, opposite the city; one from the Trent road in the rear of the city, and our camp, and the other from the south side near the camp of the Seventeenth Mass. Regiment. General Foster had no notion of letting the "rebs" hold any such picnic within the realm of his domains, as the results proved.

General Foster anticipated the attack, and on the afternoon of the 13th, six companies of the Twenty-fifth Mass. were ordered to the outposts near Deep Gully, that place being attacked by the enemy. In the evening, just as the boys were devouring their supper, the order came for the Fifth to "fall in lively," and in fifteen minutes, the Regiment, in light marching order was in line, and with the entire brigade they double quicked about eight miles on the Trent road toward Deep Gully, and there halted for the night, resting on arms, without overcoats or fires.

About 1 A. M. on the 14th, a demonstration was made on Fort Anderson, the pickets of the Ninety-second New York Regiment were driven in, and the rebel General Pettigrew,

thought he had an easy prey. He had advanced during the night of the 13th with the Twenty-six, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh North Carolina Infantry, and thirty cannon, in all 4000 men, and this was the force the Ninety-second had to contend with. The rebels shelled the vicinity for about two hours, and General Pettigrew, not knowing how large a force he was contending with, sent a flag of truce to Col. Anderson of the Ninety-second, demanding surrender. Col. Anderson replied, "He did not see it in that light." At this moment the Hunchback, one of the old New York ferry-boats, that had been fitted up as a gunboat, and was under command of Lieut. Joseph Fife of the U. S. Navy, and having a royal fighting crew, was signalled, and opened fire on the rebels, with terrible consequences to them, insomuch that at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the enemy drew away from the fire of the gunboats and batteries, being obliged to content themselves with long range guns directed on our camp; during the forenoon, our 100 pound Parrot, and 11 inch shell proved too much for them, and they withdrew from their position altogether.

At early morn, our forces on the Trent road advanced, and the skirmishers of the Twenty-fifth Mass. were soon engaged with the enemy's advance. The Fifth and Forty-sixth Mass. Regiments, with a section of Riggs' and one piece of Belgier's batteries supported the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and the firing was kept up for some time. The city being attacked in the rear near the Seventeenth Mass. Regiment's camp, we were ordered to double quick back to our camp, and left the Twenty-fifth Mass. Regiment to check the advance of the would be invasionists. On Monday the 16th, not a rebel was in sight, and the whole affair proved to be a fizzle on the part of the enemy. There seemed to be a lack of good generalship on the part

of the Confederates, and their several attacks were made on the strongest defended portions of the city, and further, they did not follow up any advantage they gained, which has caused the remark to be frequently made, that their intentions were to keep the department busy, while some grand demonstration was to be made in Virginia, or to prevent troops from re-enforcing Grant's Army, which was then concentrating in the vicinity of Vicksburg.

The Fifth observed Thanksgiving by a mock dress parade, Corporal John Carr of Company II officiating as Colonel. The affair was one of those happy episodes never to be forgotten by the participants. The Twenty-fifth Mass. held their entertainments at their camp on the 16th of March, which consisted of wheelbarrow and sack races, climbing the pole, and the greased pig sport, all of which was enjoyed by the officers of most of the regiments, in the department.

OFF FOR LITTLE WASHINGTON.

Our forces being besieged at Washington, N. C., the Fifth Regiment with others, on the 4th of April embarked on transports for the relief of General Foster and his garrison at that place. Our fleet was unable to pass the shore batteries of the enemy at Hill's Point, some way up the river, and it was too risky to attempt it. The gunboats and fort kept up a galling fire all through the evening, and the troops enjoyed the brilliant display, as the shells burst in the air, lighting up the heavens, and making an interesting spectacle. Our forces returned, and on the 8th of April, joined an expedition by land to assist our besieged comrades in Washington, where the force, including large portions of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth Mass. Regiments, amounting to but 1600, were surrounded on all sides, by a force of about 15,000 men.

with forty pieces of artillery, under the Confederate Generals D. H. Hill, Daniels, Pettigrew, Robertson and Garnett. We could hear the bombarding going on in New Berne, from the time of commencement, 1st of April, though the town was over one hundred miles away, the sound travelling along the edges of the shore, and over the flat country. General Spinola had command of this fruitless expedition, as will be seen on page 40, and it was reported at the time that General Spinola was among the first to reach New Berne on the hasty return.

There was one incident connected with the siege of Washington, that deserves a mention in the national records, and without needless comment of the writer, is as follows: "The Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. Sisson, formed a part the brigade of which the Forty-fourth Mass. were a portion, and after the two ineffectual attempts to reach their comrades, Col. Sisson and his staff obtained the steamer *Escort*, and on the night of April 13th, the unarmed steamer, heavily laden with ammunition, and the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment, defied the rebel batteries, and steamed up the Tar River to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Washington.

"Such daring would merit praise, even were it in obedience to orders which could not be resisted, but when we remember the circumstances, that they begged for the privilege, and came as volunteers, taking the whole responsibility of failure or success, doing simply as they would be done by, it shows a spirit, moral, as well as a physical courage, seldom equalled, never excelled." (*Francis L. Lee, Colonel Forty-fourth Mass.*)

On the 16th of April, the Fifth erected a flag staff, a full description of which is given on previous pages. An incident occurred some time previous to this occasion, which nearly proved fatal to one of Company II's men.



A fine piece of timber had been secured for a staff, and was on the derrick being raised into position, when some of the gearing gave way, and the huge stick toppled, and came crashing to the ground. Private Albion P. Pease, seeing the staff about to fall, and being near it, run away in the same direction that it was falling, and only escaped being struck, by about two feet.

The next day, April 17th, we were off again, with a large force for Little Washington, it not being known whether the town was captured or not. As the army moved forward, there were frequent indications that the Confederates had "skedaddled," and when we arrived at Blount's Creek, it was found deserted. Camping grounds were selected for the night, just beyond the fortifications, and the next morning the march was resumed, and the formidable works of the rebels were found abandoned all along the line of march, and it was ascertained at night, fall of the 19th, that the siege of Washington had been raised, and the enemy had retreated toward Greenfield, defeated and discouraged, not capturing any of our men, nor a fugitive slave, the latter being in large numbers, under our protection. Our forces entered Washington on the morning of the 20th, and the Fifth were assigned quarters in the centre of the town, a portion of it being located in a Masonic Hall.

On the 22d, our regiment embarked on board the steamer Escort for New Berne, arriving in camp at New Berne, at 6 o'clock, p. m., on the same day. As we left the wharf in Washington, the colored denizens gathered in large numbers to see us off, and as they had been well frightened during the fifteen days' siege, and provisions were scarce, they wore the most mournful looking countenances ever seen. The boys, partly from pity and mostly impelled by sport, pelted them with potatoes.

hard-tack, pork, onions and the like, and a lively scrabble occurred among them for the "God-sent " rations.

GUM SWAMP.

The Fifth, under Colonel Peirson, made a reconnoissance during the expedition, in the direction of Cove Creek, which was one of those military events that has been awarded a just amount of praise.*

This was the Fifth's eighth expedition, and we had hardly time to brush from off our shoes the dust received on the Washington tramp, when orders came (Sunday night, 26th April), to cook three days' rations, and march Monday morning at daylight, with one hundred extra rounds of ammunition, per man. The start was delayed until 12.30 when the expedition proceeded, in a drenching rain, to Batchelder's Creek, where we arrived at 4.30 P. M. After a brief halt the march was resumed, and continued to Cove Creek, a distance of about twelve miles. The following day was passed in performing picket duty on all the different roads, for the enemy was around us and the utmost caution was necessary. On Wednesday, orders were received to march on the Dover road, toward the intrenchments beyond Sandy Ridge, where Col. Jones' regiment had an engagement, a few days before, the distance being about twelve miles. Orders were positive to be cautious and not to bring on an engagement, unless the enemy was found to be in small force. After marching about seven miles, the skirmishers (First platoon of Co. H) drove in the rebel pickets, and through woods and swamps, through briars and bush, they were pursued by our boys until driven to the cover of their earth-works.

The regiment halted about a half mile back, and the reserve platoon of Company H, was ordered forward by

* See page 46.

Lieut. Everett. Slowly the whole company crept up to the edge of the woods on the left and halted just before reaching an opening used to drive the teams through, and was connected on the other side by a rail fence, somewhat hid from view by a low growth of shrubbery, with scattering pine trees beyond. Orders were given to creep on hands and knees past the opening, and get behind the shrubbery, which being done, a corporal and six men were called for, to station themselves behind the trees, or obtain whatever safe position they could, and draw the enemy's fire.* Every man lay flat to the earth, while the brave men, at imminent risk of their lives, fired at the heads of the rebels they could distinctly see with their chins above the earth-works. Following are the names of those men who volunteered to make their bodies a target for the enemy: Corporal Horatio N. Doyle; privates Samuel Williams, Jr., Arthur Harrington, John H. Varrell, Edwin H. Poor, Joseph E. Studley, Herbert W. Hunting, and William W. Melvin, all of Co. H.

The result of this firing was a heavy volley from the rebels which was kept up, and for a half hour the shot flew thick and fast. While in this position Col. Peirson and Chaplain Snow crept up and surveyed the scene, and Sergeant Brigham of Co. K, secured a drawing of the grounds. By good fortune, the remnant of a small storehouse, about midway between our forces and the rebels, caught fire, and the smoke being thick, our men seized the opportunity to retreat, and soon joined the regiment.

By careful reconnoissance, it was ascertained that the enemy were in force, with artillery in position, waiting to trap our boys. Having gained the topographical informa-

* After these works were captured (2d May) those men who had crept on hands and knees as far as they dared to, and fired, measured the distance between the position they occupied and the earthworks and found it to be just one hundred feet.



tion needed, the Fifth slowly retired to where the rest of the troops were encamped at Cove Creek. Our regiment travelled over twenty-five miles during the day, and having been deprived of sleep for several nights, many of them would have fallen in the road, being drowsy, but from the fact that "the woods were full of 'em," and they kept wide-awake.

General Palmer congratulated Col. Peirson on the success of his reconnoissance and praised the conduct of his men while under fire. On May 1st, the regiment returned to New Berne.

The plans of General Foster having fully matured concerning the method of attacking this formidable point, another expedition started on the 21st of May, consisting of Lee's brigade, three pieces of Riggs battery, and three companies of cavalry, besides the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the whole under the command of Col. Jones of the Fifty-eighth. We reached Cove Creek late in the afternoon, when the column was divided, the Twenty-seventh Mass., and Fifty-eight Penn., under Col. Jones, kept on, hoping to gain the rear of the rebel intrenchments, while the Fifth, Twenty-fifth and Forty-sixth, Mass., waited until midnight before proceeding. Shortly before 12 o'clock, the column was in motion, and the tired troops soon got into the usual swinging gait.

When the gray morning came on and revealed the cause of the fragrant atmosphere which we had inhaled during the night, the boys were not slow in gathering the sweet perfumed magnolias that grew in abundance in the marshy grounds on either side of the road, and decorated the muzzles of their guns with them. One might have thought they were bearing garlands for some bridal offering, rather than being a stern, eager body of infantry, about to send their leaden messengers of death into the ranks of a foe.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most authoritative and comprehensive medical journals in the world. The Journal contains the latest information on medical research, clinical practice, and public health. It is a valuable resource for all medical professionals and a must-read for anyone interested in the field of medicine.

The American Medical Association is also active in many other ways. It has a large staff of people who work to improve the health of the community. They do this by conducting research, providing education, and advocating for policies that will benefit the public. The Association is also involved in many other activities, such as the publication of books and the organization of conferences. All of these activities are aimed at the same goal: to improve the health of the people and the medical profession. The American Medical Association is a unique organization that is dedicated to the service of the medical profession and the public. It is a source of pride and a source of strength for all who are involved in the field of medicine.

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At about 5 o'clock, A. M., the skirmishers of the Twenty-fifth Mass. exchanged shots with the enemy's pickets, and advancing cautiously we soon found ourselves in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camp. As soon as this fact was ascertained, Col. Peirson ordered a line of battle, the Twenty-fifth Mass. taking the right, the Forty-sixth in the centre, supporting the battery, and the Fifth under Lieut.-Col. Boyd deployed in the woods as skirmishers. At about 9 o'clock, firing was heard in the rear of the rebels' works, and knowing it to proceed from Col. Jones' command, who had gained their rear, Col. Peirson ordered the forces to immediately charge on the enemy, which was admirably done.

The Confederates, outflanked and attacked in the rear, fled precipitately to the woods and swamps, and the various regimental colors of the victors were soon waving from the parapets.

About one hundred and seventy prisoners belonging to the Fifty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, were "bagged" while attempting to escape.

All day long our troops worked hard in levelling the fortifications, and by 5 o'clock were ready to return to Cove Creek. At that hour our senses were suddenly startled by the buzz! buzz! buzz! of a shot thrown from the platform car howitzer, on the railroad track, which had come from Kinston, some of the escaped rebels having informed the forces at that station of their casualties.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, and after our artillery had thrown a few shot at the enemy we took up the retrograde movement. The enemy followed, however, occasionally throwing a shell from behind and from the railroad track on our right; they did no damage, having lost their range, and we reached Cove Creek safely at 10 1-2 o'clock that night, when we bivouacked

without fires and on our arms. At early morning we were off again, and took up our line of march for the railroad, there to take the cars for Batchelder's Creek.

The column had been in motion but a short time, when the enemy's advance guard fired upon our troops from the other side of the creek. Our artillery soon stopped that; but our predicament was worse than we thought, for it was discovered that the pickets of the Fifty-eighth Penn. Volunteers, who were stationed on the railroad, were driven in, and two brigades of Confederates under Generals Ransom and Cooke were moving down in force upon them with the evident intention of striking our left flank and rear, and cutting us off from the cars and all possibility of escape.

Col. Peirson, foreseeing the imminent danger to his forces and the prospect of being "bagged" not being relished by him, he ordered the column to the left and into the woods running parallel with the railroad for some distance, and then to strike it far enough down to enable him to bring his command into position, and give them battle. The head of the column, the Fifth, soon struck into a deep swamp, which seemed at first likely to impede our advance, but ere long it became almost impenetrable, and seemed interminable. The outlook was indeed staggering, the "rebs" were continually shelling the woods to our rear, men here and there would sink almost out of sight in some bog-hole, the foot once into the thick mud and water, one would have to stick there or haul it out minus the shoe; then we were without guides, and without much hope, and in endeavoring to reach the railroad, we had plunged deeper and deeper into the dismal swamp; the sun was hot, and the dreadful smell of decayed vegetation almost suffocated us; we had indeed lost our way, and if we could have only faced one foe at a time, we might have vanquished or been

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people.

vanquished, but the uncertainty of our position was most deplorable, and heaven knows what would have been our fate, had it not been for the fortunate finding of a pocket compass, and with this we were guided to the railroad, coming out about two miles above Tuscaroora Depot. Here we met the train, and after "halloing" and sounding the steam engine whistle for an hour, as a guide for those in the woods, we were conveyed back to New Berne.

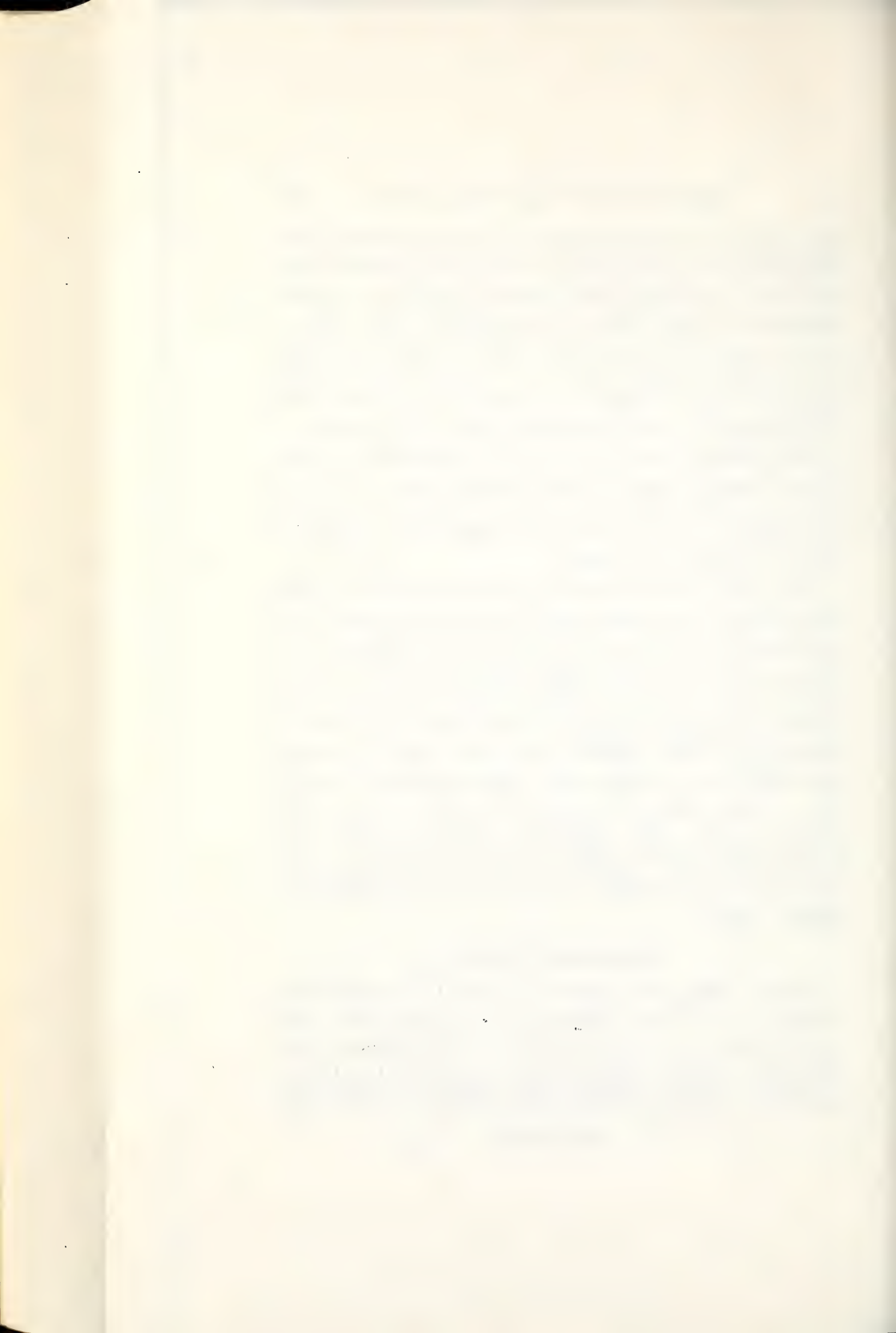
The expedition was, on the whole, successful.* Many of our force perished in the swamp, at least thirty men were never seen afterward. Those who were fortunate enough to get through, will never forget the horrible experience during their lifetime.

One of the saddest events, and taking away the good that had been accomplished of the whole expedition, was the death of the brave Col. Jones, who was killed, shortly after our return to New Berne, while leading his skirmishers up to a deserted rifle pit, being shot through the breast by a sharp shooter, who was concealed behind a chimney on a cabin near the edge of the woods. His body was placed on a hand car, and covered with the American flag. It came slowly into New Berne, spreading a deep gloom over the entire department, Col. Jones being noted for his wonderful intrepidity, and his demise was as much noticed as would have been any generals in the Eighteenth Army Corps.

WILKINSON'S POINT.

On the 26th of May, about one half the regiment was ordered to Wilkinson's Point on the Neuse River, some 20 miles below New Berne, there to erect and occupy fortifications. Major Worcester was in command of the detachment, and immediately upon arrival, we commenced

* See page 49.



our work under his direction. The point was pleasantly located, as far as the water view went, but the accommodations in the woods were not very favorable, there being an undergrowth or jungle which prevented the troops from making comfortable quarters. Those who slept in the woods discovered, next morning, while bathing in the River Neuse, a new and curious species of bug — called the wood-tick, — this creature proved to be a most obstinate “hanger on,” and was about the size of an eastern bed-bug, differing from those comparative luxuries by boring his head under the skin, so that a penknife was required for his extraction, and, if the head was left in, the place would itch for a month, or until removed.

Fortunately, in two senses, we were recalled to New Berne on the 28th. of May, first because of the wood-ticks, and secondly, it has since been ascertained, but not generally known, that our forces had not been gone an hour from the Point, before a whole brigade of North Carolina Infantry, and a battery of two guns, came by an overland route for the same purpose that we had had in view, and our narrow escape from being “gobbled up” by the “Johnnies” was somewhat miraculous. “It’s time now,” some of the boys would say, “to get scared over our narrow squeak.”

OUR TERM NEARLY UP.

After this affair, several companies performed picket duty at Deep Gully, and others took to building fortifications on the left bank of the Neuse. The regiment gained an excellent reputation in the department, as shown by the appointment from general head-quarters, of Lieut. George Myrick of Co. E, as acting brigade Quarter-Master and of Lieuts. A. J. Holbrook of Co. E, and E. M. Pierce, of Co. F, to the signal corps. On the march to Washing-

ton, N. C., General Foster ordered his body-guard from the regiment. Numerous other details from General Officers showed great confidence in the Fifth.

Co. H, of Charlestown held the right, and Co. D, of the same city held the left of the line, during the campaign, and Co. G, of Woburn, acted as color company, until it went to Hatteras, February 22d, 1863, and upon its return resumed its former position.

The regiment was anticipating an opportunity of participating in the celebration of the 17th of June in Boston, its time being out about that date, but it was not deemed advisable for too many troops to leave New Berne at the same time, other nine months troops' time of service expiring at the same date, so the Fifth hung on until the 22d of June, and were thus obliged to celebrate the anniversary of the famous battle-day on the soil of North Carolina, which they did, and being allowed "extra rations," and one of the firm of the Boston Ice Co., Private Arthur Harrington of Co. H, furnishing a large supply of ice, the boys kept cool, and in good spirits until the day of departure.*

About the first of June, Colonel Frankle commenced to recruit his regiment of heavy artillery (the Second Mass.) and the following members of the Fifth re-enlisted.

Company H. Sergeant Edward F. Everett, promoted Lieutenant.

"	A.	Private John Croghan.
"	A	" John Kenney.
"	A	" James Wiggins.
"	D	" Charles Jones.
"	F	" Ira Hines.
"	F	" Atwell C. Keene.
"	I	" George A. Corser.
"	I	" Jeremiah Flynn.
"	I	" Richard Murphy.

UNIFORM.

The following is a description of the uniform worn by infantry during the war, including full marching order :

* See page 50

COAT. — Single-breasted frock, of dark blue cloth, made without plaits, skirts extending one-half the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee; one row of nine buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances; stand-up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and then to slope up and backward to an angle of thirty degrees on each side; cuffs pointed, and to button with two small buttons at the under seam; collar and cuffs edged with a cord or welt of cloth; sky-blue for Infantry. Narrow lining for skirt of the coat, of the same color and material as the coat; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at each hip, to range with the lowest buttons on the breast; no buttons at the ends of the pockets.

TROUSERS. — Light blue cloth, plain, without stripe or welt, for privates. *Sergeants* with a stripe one and one-half inches wide; *Corporals*, with a stripe one-half inch wide, of worsted lace, down and over the outer seam, *dark blue* for Infantry.

CAP. — Dark blue cloth, and yellow metal letters in front to designate companies, with black glazed visor.

OVERCOAT. — Light blue cloth with cape, blouse of dark blue cloth, a large woolen and a rubber blanket.

ACCOUTREMENTS. — These consisted of cartridge box, cross belt and round-about; Springfield musket, knapsack, haversack, canteen, dipper, tin plate, forty or more rounds of cartridges, provisions and regular army shoes.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' CAMPAIGN.

As there is no authority, known to the author, for the details of the campaign of the Fifth Regiment during its one hundred days' service, the best material obtainable has been used in the following account.

Before giving the details of this portion of the Regiment's service, something may profitably be said concerning the importance of keeping a careful record of the events that may transpire, worthy of incorporating in the Regiment's future history.

Here is a Regiment that serves in its Country's Cause, forming a part of as great an Army as history mentions, and yet, when its campaign is over, and a few years have passed, there is not to be found any authority which can be used to show the part it took in the civil strife.

Surgeon Edward J. Forster, of the Fifth, has in his *Manual for Medical Officers of the Militia and the United States*, given much good advice on the honors and duties of a soldier, regarding his physical condition,* and, taking this for an illustration, the Author desires to give much good advice concerning the value of historic records.

A methodical record of the important Events which concern a community of men, whether in war or in peace, should be so arranged as to show their connection of cause and effect. This is the duty of history, and it is the duty of every man to write the history of his actions in life; if not a duty, then life is not worth living, and mankind too selfish to exist.

It may be argued that this dissertation on keeping the records of events is hardly needed, and that the Fifth did but little important service during its one hundred days' campaign; but such arguments are of no value. For instance, who can tell the importance attached to the movements of the Regiment to Monocacy Junction? Perhaps it may have changed the result of the war, or effected its

* Part of the Table of Contents is as follows: Honors, Ceremonies, Correspondence, Reports, Records, Requisitions, Sanitary duties, and Suggestions, etc., etc.

more speedy termination. Smaller things than this have overthrown Empires and annihilated Armies.

The Capitol was menaced when the Fifth were sent into the field (1864), for one hundred days. Gen. Lee's troops were ready to pounce upon the Union Army when they should have crossed the south side of the James River, and through Maryland the confident Confederates would have marched, had it not have been for the ready response of the one hundred days' men to the call of the President. After this every movement of the Regiment, or men, or detachment was of great consequence, of how much, will perhaps never be known, and this is the reason for this verbosity.

Too careful an account of the Regiment's service cannot be made, and it is the Author's hope that as complete a record as may be will yet be obtained of the one hundred days' service.

Then, too, there are many interesting incidents that transpired which cannot be chronicled at present. Such incidents, though in some instances of an uninteresting character, add to the fullness of the true history, and make the everyday life of the soldier more of a reality than a story.

In making inquiries of the members of the Fifth who served for one hundred days, the Author has often been answered that they did nothing of importance. "We only performed garrison duty." This may be all as far as is known, but if an association of the Fifth is formed, there is some hope that all of the best records of the Regiment may be obtained, and the supplement to this volume become of great value. It will thus be seen, that it rests with every comrade to complete the history of the Fifth.

By referring to pages 70 and 71, an outline sketch is given of this campaign. A letter received by the author from an officer connected with the Fifth Regiment during the one hundred days' service, is given below, and is doubtless correct. The writer says :

"The regiment left Readville, July 28th, 1864, under command of Col. George H. Peirson, and proceeded to Baltimore, stopping at the Soldier's Rest in Philadelphia, on the way, and traveling by night from this city, arrived in Baltimore the next morning. The regiment was marched to the Soldiers' Rest in this city, and were breakfasted in splendid shape. At about 10 o'clock, A. M., the regiment took up its line of march for Mankin's woods, which is situated on the outskirts of the city. While there we were brigaded with other hundred-days' men. The day after our arrival the Colonel commanding the brigade reviewed the troops.

"The day was one of the hottest of the season, and many of our soldiers received sunstrokes. Colonel Peirson was highly complimented on the appearance of his command; in fact, during the time it was in the Department it never lost the old and well established record. The regiment carried its old nine months' colors with the names of Kingston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro' on them.

"After remaining at Mankin's Woods about a week, the regiment was ordered to Fort McHenry. Here First-Lieut. Wm. Spaulding, of Co. H, was detailed to act as Adjutant of the post, holding the position until the expiration of his term of service, and performing the duty in a manner highly satisfactory to Gen. Morris, commanding the post.

"Companies B, E, and H, under command of Col. Peirson, went to Fort Marshall, Companies A, C, D, F, I and K under command of Lieut.-Col. Worcester went to Federal Hill, and Co. G, remained in Fort McHenry. Co. A after-



wards relieved Co. E at Fort Marshall, Co. E taking their place at Federal Hill. The regiment remained here about two months, doing garrison duty and taking recruits to the front. The companies at Fort Marshall were ordered to Fort McHenry, and the various detachments were sent to different towns along the eastern coast of Maryland to guard the polls, threats having been made by the rebels that no Union man would be allowed to vote. The old settlers of Maryland could not be subdued; they were "secesh" way through, and although there were many who loved their old flag and the cause of the North, still they dared not to speak, and when the Fifth appeared in the towns, the loyalists treated them with the greatest kindness; in some places the union men and women furnished us with our meals. The polls were carefully guarded, and the poor voters, of which there were many, seemed to act and talk like men who were for the first time for years exercising their right of prerogative, and the lines of Whittier frequently came to my mind as I saw the poor, white-faced, Southerner going to the polls:

"The proudest now is but my peer,
The highest not more high;
To-day, of all the weary year,
A king of men am I.
To-day, alike are great and small,
The nameless and the known;
My palace is the people's hall
The ballot-box my throne."

Upon their return, Companies A, B and H went to Monocacy Junction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for what purpose I never knew, except it might have been to be ready for duty and be nearer the front. From there they went to Monrovia on the same line of road, and shortly afterward returned to Monocacy. Here they remained for a week, during which time nothing of importance trans-

pired worthy of record. The usual routine of camp life was followed until they joined their regiment at Fort Federal Hill. Three days after we were ordered home, arriving in Boston in the night. The Charlestown companies D and H were received by a large number of military companies and friends headed by the Brigade Band, and escorted to Armory Hall, where a hearty welcome was given them by Mayor Stone in behalf of the citizens of Charlestown.

The one hundred days men were faithful to their duties, although they were never in action during their term of service, still they were ready and willing to face the enemy, and it is to be said to their credit, that they were as good, and in respect to drill and discipline, equal to any other regiment in the department, and the material was of as high a standard as the three months' or nine months' volunteers.

When the regiment was mustered out, the combined service of the Fifth during the war, covered a period of about eighteen months.

IN TIMES OF PEACE.

The Fifth Regiment has had its full share of praise from the people of the State for duties performed not only previous to, and during the war, but since its re-organization under the militia law of 1866; and to-day the regiment is second to none in the country in general discipline and the character of its composition.

The regiment has participated in all of the celebrations of any note during the past fifteen years, having paraded on the occasion of the reception of General Sheridan, Oct. 7th, 1867, Grant, June 16th, 1866, reception of Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. James Fiske, June 17th, 1871; performed guard duty at the Boston Fire, November 9th, 1872, paraded on the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker



Hill, June 17th, 1875; performed escort duty to the Governor and Boston Cadets; entertained the Second Connecticut regiment, attended the Concord and Lexington Centennials; participated in the obsequies of the philanthropist Peabody, and have made many other less important parades. Governor Rice, upon his return from the Centennial at Philadelphia, paid the Fifth the following compliment:—

"The reception accorded the Commander-in-Chief upon his return, by the Fifth Regiment Infantry is respectfully acknowledged and cordially appreciated by the Governor and staff."

The following testimonial was presented to the Fifth by the Independent Corps of Cadets of Boston, and shows the brotherly feeling existing between the two commands.

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST CORPS OF CADETS.

Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Boston, Oct. 9th, 1876.

TO COL. EZRA J. TRULL,

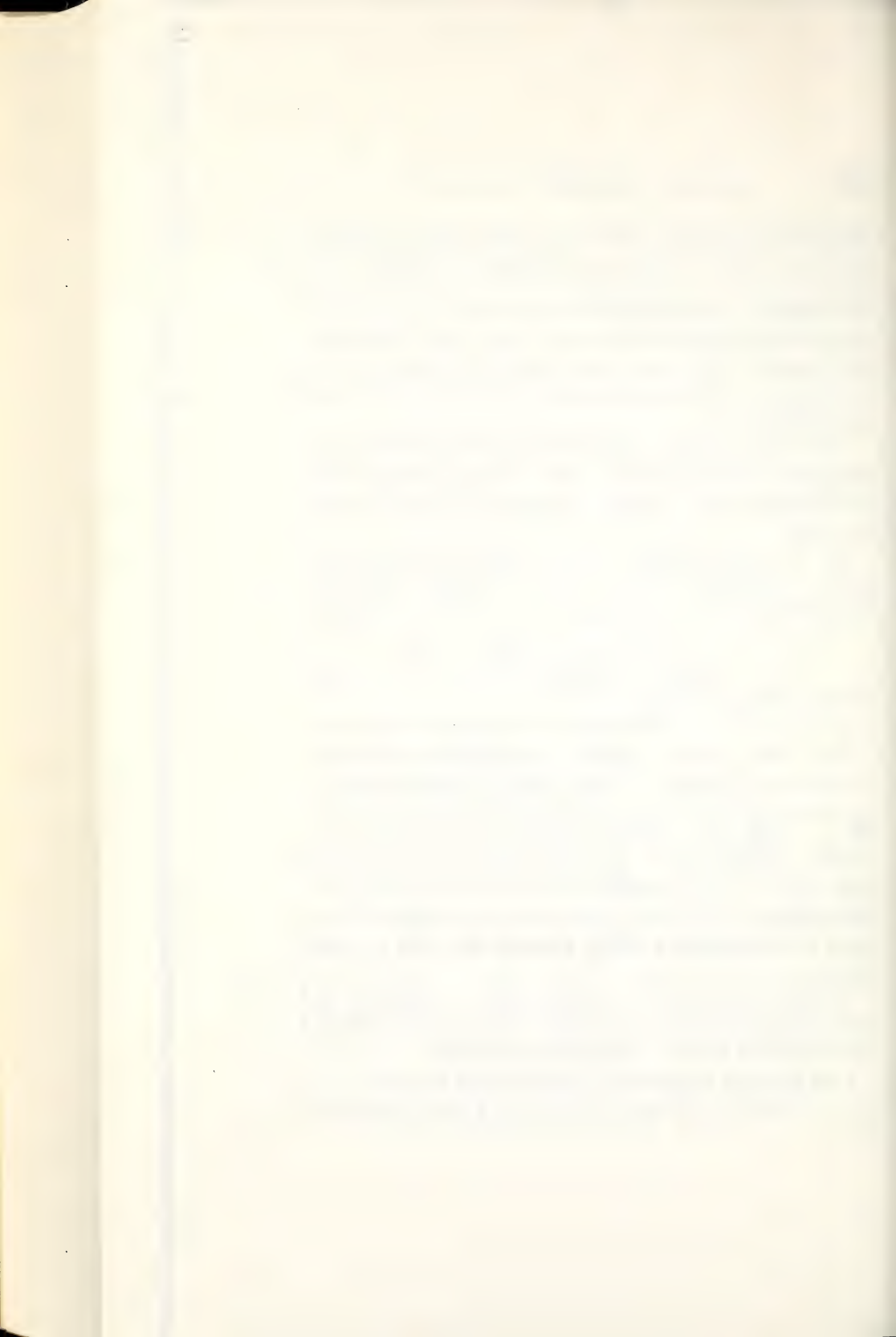
Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Sir: Upon the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of this corps, I have the honor and the pleasure by its unanimous desire, to convey to the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., an expression of the gratification with which the Cadets participated in the event which your command performed to the commander-in-chief on his return from Philadelphia, in May last, and to offer our congratulations upon the friendship existing between the two organizations.

May we long continue, as at present, on intimate and friendly terms, and together aim to elevate the standard of the Volunteer Militia of this Commonwealth.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

[SIGNED] THOMAS F. EDMANDS, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.



The Fifth Regiment had an opportunity to show their discipline in comparison with that of organizations from many other States, on the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1875, and they won a merited compliment from the highest military generals who witnessed their evolutions. The following was the formation of the Second Brigade upon that day :

Brigadier General. George H. Peirson.

Lynn Brass Band.

Eighth Regiment, M. V. M.

Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

Fifth Regimental Band.

Fifth Regiment, M. V. M. Col. Ezra J. Trull.

Lawrence Brass Band.

Second Battery Light Infantry.

There has long been a desire on the part of the past and present officers of the Fifth, that a club might be formed that would have a tendency to keep alive the interest in the organization, and it is understood that such a movement is, at the present writing, contemplated.

If such an organization had existed fifteen years ago, the present history of the regiment would have contained important facts that could never have been obtained from any other source, and it is hoped that the movement will be successful.

REGIMENTAL ROSTER, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1880.

	Field and Staff	Date of Commission.	Residence.
Colonel.	EZRA J. TRULL.	Mar. 9, 1875.	Boston.
Lieut.-Col.	LEONARD C. LANE.	July 24, 1876.	Waltham.
Major.	ALONZO L. RICHARDSON.	July 17, 1878.	Woburn.
Major.	G. FRANK FROST.	Feb. 26, 1879.	Waltham.
Adjutant.	NEWELL A. THOMPSON.	Dec. 29, 1870.	Boston.
Quartermaster.	FRANK G. WILLIAMS.	July 27, 1876.	Somerville.
Surgeon.	EDWARD J. FORSTER.	May 19, 1871.	Boston.
Asst. Surgeon.	URANUS O. B. WINGATE.	Oct. 1, 1879.	Wellesley.
Paymaster.	CHARLES A. FAIRBANKS.	July 27, 1876.	Boston.
Chaplain.	WILLIAM H. RYDER.	April 15, 1878.	Malden.

Non-Commissioned Staff.		Date of Warrant.	
Sergt.-Major.	DELMONT L. WEEKS.	Sept. 10, 1877.	Waltham.
Q.-M.-Sergt.	FREDERICK W. JOHNSON.	Sept. 7, 1876.	Somerville.
Hosp. Steward.	SILAS S. BRADFORD.	May 15, 1878.	Boston.
Drum Major.	CHARLES F. DANE.	April 6, 1879.	Boston.

COMPANY A.		Date of Commission.	
Capt.	JOHN E. PHIPPS.	Nov. 23, 1874.	Boston.
1st Lieut.	GEORGE H. WASHBURN.	Jan. 26, 1880.	Boston.
2d Lieut.	J. HENRY TAYLOR.	Jan. 26, 1880.	Boston.

COMPANY B.			
Capt.	WILLIAM A. BANCROFT.	Mar. 31, 1879.	Cambridge.
1st Lieut.	THOMAS C. HENDERSON.	Mar. 31, 1879.	Cambridge.
2d Lieut.	CHARLES H. CUTLER.	Oct. 27, 1879.	Cambridge.

COMPANY C.			
Capt.	JOHN A. KENRICK.	Oct. 3, 1878.	Newton.
1st Lieut.	HENRY W. DOWNS.	Dec. 3, 1878.	Newton.
2d Lieut.	FRANK L. BARNES.	Jan. 25, 1879.	Newton.

COMPANY D.			
Capt.	HENRY A. SNOW.	Mar. 15, 1875.	Boston.
1st Lieut.			
2d Lieut.	FRANK A. BOISE.	Aug. 20, 1878.	Boston.

COMPANY E.			
Capt.	JAPHANUS H. WHITNEY.	Jan. 24, 1876.	Medford.
1st Lieut.	CHARLES R. DAWSON.	July 18, 1877.	Medford.
2d Lieut.	GEORGE C. CHASE.	Aug. 1, 1879.	Medford.

COMPANY F.			
Capt.	CHAS. H. D. STOCKERIDGE.	April 10, 1870.	Waltham.
1st Lieut.	JOHN E. GLIDDEN.	July 31, 1879.	Waltham.
2d Lieut.	-----		

COMPANY G.			
Capt.	JOHN W. ELLARD.	Oct. 17, 1870.	Woburn.
1st Lieut.	CHARLES W. CONVERSE.	Oct. 30, 1878.	Woburn.
2d Lieut.	-----		

	COMPANY H.	Date of Commission.	Residence.
Capt.	J. HENRY BROWN.	June 6, 1878.	Boston.
1st Lieut.	JAHIER H. MARTIN.	May 9, 1878.	Boston.
2d Lieut.	_____		

In closing this history the author begs past and present members of the Regiment to overlook all undue praise, and neglect to praise those who should have received it, and further, if there are mistakes discovered here and there, it rests with those who find them to make the corrections, and by having them incorporated with the supplement, an absolutely authentic history will be obtained.

The possibility of a mistake in the spelling of a name is very great, and it is hoped that those who are unfortunately found among the number, may not be too severe on one who has undertaken a work of love, rather than profit. The author's object has been to preserve the fast fading remnants of the history of the Fifth, before they were irrevocably lost, and although the fire of December 28th, 1879, destroyed much valuable matter, which was nearly ready for delivery, still there was enough in unproven sheets left to compile this work.

The author is indebted to the following gentlemen for favors received.

General Samuel C. Lawrence.
 " George H. Peirson.
 Colonel William T. Grammer.
 " Ezra J. Trull.
 Private Andrew J. Mallon, Co. H, 9 months volunteers.
 " W. W. Davis, " " " "
 Sergeant Joseph M. Wilson, late of Co. A.



ERRATA.

THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

Co. A. James H. Estes.	Co. I. W. Oliver Judson.
" " Albert J. Lowd.	" " Geo. A. S. Hodgkins.
" C. Valentine Walburg.	" " Wm. T. Gibson.
" E. William J. Crooker.	" K. James K. Churchill.
" G. Eugene M. Dearing.	

NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

Co. A. William Shannon.	Co. D. Wm. E. Gabriel.
" " Eugene F. Viles.	" " Wm. A. Hardy.
" " Phillip Cassidy.	" " Samuel Palmer, Jr. Disabled.*
" B. John C. Leavitt.	" E. Joseph D. Bragdon.
" " Michael Munnaugh.	" " Henry G. Harriman. Died.
" " Francis H. Thompson.	" " Dexter E. Paine.
" " John Yennie.	" F. Geo. W. Williamson.
" C. Joseph S. Sutter.	" " James M. Powers.
" " John W. Barnard.	" " Sidney M. Towle.
" D. John D. Battiste.	" I. George E. Spoorcell.

Page 34 1st line, 11th instead of 10th.

" 36 4th " Morrison's instead of Belgier's.

" 37 4th " " " " "

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' VOLUNTEERS.

Adjutant, Edwin F. Wye.

Co. A. Lieut. Charles I. Craibe.	Co. E. George G. Barnard.
" " Augustus Roy.	" F. Willard H. Lethbridge.
" " Sands K. Chipman.	" " Edwin A. Townsend.
" " Phillip Decan.	" G. Edwin G. Champney.
" " John Gately.	" K. L. T. Quinby.
" C. Lieut. Lewis A. Manning.	

* Adjutant General's Report says deserted.



In the spring of 1863 the Federals, in possession of the towns of Washington, Newbern and Plymouth, were a constant menace, and were watched closely by such troops as could be spared from the regular army forces. Occasionally they would rally forth, drive in our pickets, collect supplies, destroy such property as they encountered us and return to their quarters again. A simultaneous movement was made by the Federals from Washington and Plymouth, driving our three regiments before them for a whole day. Just before dark our forces formed a junction at Lewis Mills, and resolved to meet a stand. The Federals were approaching us on our flank, preceded by an advanced guard of cavalry. Company N, Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, was detached and sent out to disrupt their passage at the foot of a creek. The men crept to the earth in full view of the ford, but under shelter of the underbrush. A cavalryman rode down into the water, and carelessly dismounted his bridle rein for his horse to drink. Suddenly, he heard the rattling click, as one of our men cocked his rifle. Perpetrating or ignoring his blunder, he threw his eye along the brow of the embankment, and was met by the deadly glare of a rifle. He started back, and the volley of a party line. Unconscious of this action, or of the danger from which he could not hope to escape, he deliberately raised his carbine, with his eye fixed steadily on the eye of his intended victim, leveled it, and instantly he was enveloped in smoke, as at that moment his comrade appeared on the other

embankment and opened fire, and the brave rider and his horse were lost.

Facing the Battles of Rappahannock.

In December, 1862, General Foster, with his base at Newbern, N. C., made a large operation against Fredericksburg, with a view of breaking the Wilmington & Washington railroad, our principal line of communication between Richmond and the Gulf States. He approached the city by way of the south side of the Rappahannock river, and was confronted by gathered regiments and brigades which had been hurriedly summoned from various points. He drew up his lines of infantry and artillery on the southern bank of a large open plain, which afforded them a view of the railroad bridge. The river was soiled with wood from their flight to the bridge. When only a small portion of our troops had arrived they were ordered forward to engage the Federals. Only the information inspired by the spirit of Meade's order had prompted such an order, for a further attempt to execute it could have only resulted in inevitable defeat. The Federals' advantage was increased by waiting their time to our lines. Suddenly a host of tanks encircled the Southern border of the plain, and we were reduced to an irregular semicircular line. Our front and advanced forces were greatly exposed, and at that moment the Federals could easily have advanced and taken possession of the railroad bridge, and then have returned to their base. Although our sharpshooters were charged with the important duty of preserving the bridge, a man from the Federal forces, under cover of the woods, shot down the river, made the terrible trip and returned the day after of his life. It was said that after spending the night in the fire of the sharpshooters, he returned to his quarters behind the fort and then straightened his uniform and returned. It was said that his intelligence on his return General Foster promoted him. He was promoted to



Frank Torrey Robinson

Mr. Frank Torrey Robinson, the art critic and late director of the Jordan Art Gallery, died at his home in Roxbury at four o'clock this morning, after an illness of five months. He was born in Salem July 10, 1840. He was of English Quaker stock, but his grandfather fought against England in the war of 1812, and, being captured, taught school in Dartmouth College and composed an oratorio. Frank Torrey Robinson was educated in the Harvard and Warren schools in Charlestown. In his sixteenth year he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and served over a year in the North Carolina and Virginia campaigns. Returning, he entered the office of the Boston Advertiser, then under Charles Hale, editor, and about a year after took up his studies in Professor Stear's college. These completed, he was for some time employed in a wholesale grocery store. Failing here in health he withdrew from business and spent about two years in a blacksmith's shop, and so built up a fine muscular system. Then he took up bookkeeping and also news correspondence for various papers. From this work the step to regular journalism was easy, and he soon undertook local reporting for the Boston Journal, the Boston Advertiser and the Parker Mail Times. In 1864 he began art writing. From 1866 to 1868 he was editor of the Boston Sunday Times. For three years he was art director for the New England Manufacturers' Institute. Subsequently he became art critic for the Boston Observer, and later for the Boston Post. The post of art critic continued in the columns of the New York Herald, New York under the pseudonym, "Torrey," and was one of the authors of a series of editorial articles on contemporary American painters' works, which ran for almost two years. He was the editor of an independent periodical named American Art, published in Boston between 1886 and 1888. He was the historian of the art, and had wrote the "History of the Art of the United States," "Modern Art," "Art Year Book" and the art encyclopedia of 1890, published by the New England Manufacturers' Institute; also "Modern New England" and "Living New England Artists." For several years he was an literary curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, where he edited some valuable catalogues and handbooks, and where his work was highly appreciated. He was the director, General D. C. French, and the president of the board of trustees, Mr. Maynard. Mr. Robinson was married in 1871 to Mary Jane Tufts of Cambridge, who, with three children, survives him.

It is somewhat curious, the source Mr. Robinson, although until 1891 he wanted the advantages of travel abroad, became a superior art critic through his free intimacies and his devoted study of the art. His career in the Jordan Art Gallery was unclouded, and the work seemed steadily increased in him. The pictures of the Italian and French modern schools exhibited in the galleries in 1891 were chosen by him last summer in London and Paris. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Maine Highlands Club, and was its vice president for several terms; he was a member also of the Yacht and Yachting Association, and was last year the chairman of its board of directors.

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